The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5509. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The President and Cabinet on the Eight-Hour Law.

Eight Hours' Work and Unchanged Rate of Wages.

The Reported Difficulties in the Cabinet.

Probable Result of the Virginia Election.

Revenue Matters—The Sixth District—President Johnson's Pardons—The Lizzie Major Affair—National Bank Statement.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday, the question of the effect of the Eight Hour law was fully considered, and it was finally determined that the President should issue an Executive order or proclamation declaratory of the effect of the law upon wages, which is simply that the law makes eight hours a day's work instead of ten, without affecting the rate of wages. This declaration of the effect of the law has been rendered necessary in order to secure a harmonious construction by the different Departments; some were constructing it in one way and some in another, and even different Bureaus in the same Department construed differently. The question was once submitted to Attorney-General EVARTS, who gave an opinion which, like the law, could be construed both ways. Subsequently it was submitted to Attorney-General HOAR, who confirmed the opinion of his predecessor, and the whole question became so completely muddled that Executive action was absolutely necessary. The President and a majority of the Cabinet were strongly of the opinion that the law, as passed by Congress, meant simply to reduce the hours of a day's work without reducing the wages, or it meant nothing. Any other construction seemed absurd. The proclamation will be issued in a day or two.

THE REPORTED CABINET DIFFICULTIES.

Several dispatches were received here to-day from New-York inquiring with alarm as to the truth of reported difficulties in the Cabinet, such rumors being current in Wall-street. They were answered that everything was calm and serene here, and that there was neither dissension, distraction nor defection anywhere. These reports are generally as new to Washington as to New-York, where they originate.

VIRGINIA ELECTION—DESTITUTION IN THE STATE.

Prominent Virginia politicians say that in the forthcoming July election in that State, the disfranchisement and test oath clauses of the new Constitution, on which, by direction of the President, the vote is to be taken separately, will be voted down by a majority of three to one; but that the Constitution itself will be adopted. Considerable dissatisfaction is said to exist in the State at the action of the President in refusing to include the county-officers' clause in the excepted portions of the Constitution, but the desire is felt everywhere to restore the State to practical relations with the Union. The canvass so far does not appear to be very bitter, and the Conservatives are confident that they will obtain a large portion of the colored vote. The crop prospects of the State are said to be very good as compared with former years, but the tobacco planters are discouraged, owing to the low price of that article. A great deal of poverty and almost destitution exists among the humbler classes, to a greater degree perhaps than in any other State of the Union. The immigration to Virginia is almost imperceptible, and very little Northern or Eastern capital finds its way there. Lands are still very cheap, and speculators appear to think that investments in the region of Richmond and Norfolk will prove the most profitable.

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner DELANO returned last evening, and forthwith there comes a cloud of Congressmen and other gentlemen with office on their minds, so that while his respite from duty has been very agreeable, he is at once back into the old ruts again.

No revenue appointments have been made for some days. There is a quite a delegation here from New-York, among whom are JOHN COCHRANE, JAMES B. TAYLOR and L. A. RICHMOND, who are pressing the latter gentlemen for Collector FIELDS' place in the Sixth District. To this end they are invoking the influence of Senator FENTON. Another party represented by Mr. C. P. SHAW is pressing a Mr. WHITE for the same place, and likewise invoking the support of Mr. FENTON. No seroius impression has yet been made on the revenue authorities by either party.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PARDONS.

An interesting investigation into the records shows that President JOHNSON, during his term of office, pardoned the number of 142 persons convicted of counterfeiting, and 91 persons convicted of violating the Revenue laws. Mr. JOHNSON commenced this business early, and kept it up until the last moment, having pardoned the first counterfeiter on the 15th of April, 1865, the day after he entered upon his office, and the last on the 3d of March, 1869.

THE LIZZIE MAJOR AFFAIR.

The State Department has now under consideration the statements of the two passengers who were taken from on board the American vessel *Lizzie Major* by the Spanish authorities, and subjected to close imprisonment in Cuba. The documents in question will in a few days be transmitted to the Spanish Government, at Madrid, accompanied by a demand for indemnity, which, it is believed, will be promptly allowed.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Colonel GREEN CLAY, of Mississippi, is here as the representative of the Board of Levee Commissioners of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties, of which Board S. G. FRENCH, formerly Major-General in the rebel army, is President, for the purpose of inducing the President to suspend the order of General AMES removing the said Board at this critical period, thus causing a suspension of the work of rebuilding the levees, and greatly increasing the danger of an overflow. On hearing the statements of the Board, as presented by Col. CLAY, the President directed Gen. AMES to suspend his order of removal until the facts could be investigated, but the latter officer replied that he had already filled the offices with new men, and that the danger was abating as the river was subsiding. The matter has now been referred to General SHERMAN for his consideration. The feeling against any change which jeopardizes the crops and property of the district mentioned, by suspending or retarding the work, is represented as very intense, and military interference is especially deplored.

GEORGIA POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

Two important Post Office appointments for Georgia were made to-day, viz., J. E. BRYANT, editor of the Augusta *Republican*, and an anti-Bullock man was appointed Postmaster at Augusta, *vice* FOSTER BLODGETT, suspended; and Rev. HENRY M. TURNER, the well-known colored leader and speaker, a Bullock man and a man of much ability, was appointed Postmaster at Macon, *vice* WASHINGTON, suspended. This ought to be very gratifying to Senator SUMNER, who was so greatly grieved because the President declined to appoint one of his colored friends Postmaster at Savannah. R. H. LOWDERMILK was also appointed Postmaster at Cumberland, Md., *vice* YOUNG, suspended.

THE BUSTEED INVESTIGATION.

The House Judiciary Committee had a brief meeting to-day, at which a letter was read from Hon. BENTON C. COOK, a member of the Sub-Committee appointed to go to Alabama, stating that it would be impossible for him to serve, and asking to be excused. His declination was accepted, and Judge BINGHAM was selected to take his place. The Sub-Committee will start for Alabama on Monday next. The Committee having adjourned, Hon. NOAH DAVIS left for home to-night.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Secretary COX and Commissioner PARKER were engaged to-day upon the assignment of the army officers recently detailed for the Indian service, and their several posts of duty will probably be announced in a day or two.

PERSONAL.

Among the latest arrivals are Messrs. UPSON, of Ohio; WILLIAMS, of Indiana; KETCHAM and CHURCHILL, of New-York; Senator BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, and others.

Among those who had interviews with the President to-day were Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, Minister to China; Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, Minister to Brazil; Hon. C. C. ANDREWS, Minister to Denmark. Mr. HOWARD has not yet fully determined whether to accept the position to which he has been appointed, but holds the matter for further consideration. Mr. BLOW has asked and obtained leave to delay his departure for Brazil until July 1. Mr. ANDREWS will depart for Copenhagen early in June.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT.

The force at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency has been engaged for several weeks in preparing abstracts of the reports of the national banking associations of the United States, showing their condition at the close of business on the 17th of April. Most of the work has been completed, and a general abstract of the condition of all the banks in the United States will soon be ready. The abstract of the national banks of New-York State, exclusive of those in New-York City and Albany, comprising 234 banks, show an aggregate of $123,805,526 98. Under the head of resources the following is shown:

Loans and discounts	$59,440,582
United States bonds to secure circulation	33,113,450
Other United States bonds	5,688,400
Due from redeeming agents	7,624,548
Due from banks	2,431,555
Real estate	1,720,586
Checks and other cash items	1,499,206
Bills of banks	719,283
Cash, including $229,627 in specie	7,512,796

The liabilities show:

Capital stock	$36,622,241
Profits	10,535,700
Bank notes outstanding	25,459,245
Deposits	43,315,373
Due to banks, &c.	3,750,596

The abstract of the banks of New-York City has already been published.

The seven national banks of Albany show an aggregate of resources and liabilities of $17,702,961 88, with the following items under the former heading:

Loans and discounts	$6,600,122
United States bonds	3,597,860
Due from redeeming agents	3,191,568
Due from banks	1,056,022
Real estate, &c.	190,304
Checks and other cash items	628,789
Bills of banks	400,723
Cash, including $10,626 in specie	1,958,771

Liabilities.

Capital	2,650,000
Profits	1,227,246
Bank notes outstanding	1,907,589
Deposits	9,370,893
Due to banks	2,447,234

The national banks of Massachusetts, 160 in number, exclusive of the banks of Boston, show an aggregate of $99,802,086.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$43,783,041
United States bonds	41,412,850
Due from approved redeeming agents	6,196,570
Due from banks	532,764
Real estate	820,155
Bills of banks	692,355
Cash, including $185,366 specie	4,724,654

Among the liabilities the following items appear:

Capital	$37,182,000
Profits	10,607,984
Bank notes outstanding	31,256,849
Deposits	20,008,583
Due to banks and bankers	521,367

The Pennsylvania banks, numbering 151 banks exclusive of those of the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, show an aggregate of $77,890,037. Under the resources appear the following:

Loans and discounts	$33,452,973
United States bonds to secure circulation, &c.	28,178,600
Due from redeeming agents	3,710,720
Due from banks and bankers	2,785,398
Real estate, &c	1,143,490
Bills of banks	610,900
Cash, including $64,730 in specie	5,879,777

The liabilities show:

Capital stock	$24,055,240
Profits	6,519,956
Bank notes outstanding	20,682,646
Deposits	24,584,501
Due to banks	1,814,170

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The President has appointed the following named Postmasters.

JAMES M. READ, at Steubenville, Ohio; LINDLY M. COX, at Thornton, Ind.; WILLIAM M. KENDALL, at Plymouth, Ind.; HERBERT A. READ, at Marshall, Mich.; JOHN CHANDLER, at Coldwater, Mich.

Extensive changes have been made of Postmasters, by Postmaster-General CRESWELL, of the class that does not come under the Presidential appointments. The Postmaster-General has issued an order to close the Department Saturday week, in order to afford the employes an opportunity to participate in the ceremonies attendant on the decoration of the Union soldiers' graves at Arlington.

THE PURCHASE OF BONDS.

It has been ascertained from the proper sources that the Secretary of the Treasury does not at present contemplate any change in his policy of purchasing $1,000,000 worth of bonds weekly. The bonds thus purchased are placed in the Sinking Fund. They will be changed from coupon to registered, as means of greater security.

APPOINTMENTS.

E. B. JUDSON, of Syracuse, has been appointed one of the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy.

The President has appointed F. A. STARRING agent of the United States to examine the accounts of the Consular offices.

CHARLES CLINTON has been appointed Treasurer of the Branch Mint and Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-Orleans.

Dr. WILLIAM T. HARVEY, third-class clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned, and will be appointed Inspector of Cigars at the Port of New-York.

EXPLOSION IN THE PENSION OFFICE.

About 8:30 o'clock this morning an explosion of gas occurred in the Commissioner of Pensions' office, where it had been escaping during the night. The windows having been raised, the gas man of the Department struck a match to look for the leak, whereupon the gas exploded, burning him badly, but not dangerously, and blowing out the doors and windows of the room.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

A letter was received at the Treasury Department this morning from Newark, N. J., inclosing the sum of $55 25, conscience money.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having filed, in the Department of the Interior, an affidavit showing the comptetion and equipment as required by law, of eighty-six miles of railroad and telegraph, commencing at the 1,000 mile post of that Company's road west of Omaha, and terminating at the 1,086th mile post at Promontory Summit, the Secretary of the Interior has instructed the Commissioners, Messrs. WARREN, MORRIS and WILSON, to examine and report upon the same.

ARMY.

Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls has been detailed as member of the New-York Retiring Board, vice General Reeve, relieved. The order assigning First Lieutenant Bothwell to duty as Indian Agent has been revoked, and he will report for duty in the Department of the Missouri. Captain Alexander Sutorius, of the Third Cavalry, has been relieved from the recruiting service and will join his regiment in New-Mexico.

General CANBY, in general orders, assigns Captain EDWARD COLLINS, Seventeenth United States Infantry, to duty as Military Commissioner and Superintendent of Registration and Election for the Ninth Division of Virginia, in addition to his duties as commanding officer of the Port of Farmville. Brevet First Lieutenant C. P. MCTAGGART has been assigned to duty as Military Commissioner and Superintendent of Registration and Election for the Eighth Division of Virginia.

NAVAL.

Rear-Admiral Montgomery has been detached from command of the naval station at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on the 10th of July, and placed on waiting orders. Commodore James R. McKinstry relieves Admiral Montgomery. Ensign Sidney A. Simmons is ordered to the *Lancaster*. Paymaster Frank Clark is ordered to the receiving-ship *Fortune*.

THE TURF.

The Paterson Spring Race Meeting—Second Day—One Race Run—Gerald Wins the Selling Race—To-day's Programme.

Although the weather was most unpropitious for racing yesterday, the rain descending incessantly throughout the day, the managers of the Paterson race meeting kept good faith with their patrons, the public, and no postponement on account of the bad weather was had. The attendance was quite as large as on the previous day, notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances under which the lovers of racing labored in the pursuit of their favorite sport; and the only drawbacks were the paucity of contests and the wretched weather. The reduction in the amount of racing for the day was caused by the failure of the Steeple-chase Purse to fill; for although three horses were entered, one of them, *Jack Armstrong*, had broken down in his training, and was consequently *hors de combat*, and the conditions of the race required three starters. The failure of this race did not cause much disappointment, for a steeple-chase over such slippery ground would have been productive of great danger to life and limb both of horses and riders. But there was great regret expressed when it was announced that the Passaic Handicap, a race of two miles and three-quarters, had also failed to attract the required number of acceptances to fill; only one of the six entries, *General Yorke*, having accepted in accordance with the conditions of the race, viz., in writing. The trainer of *General Duke*, *R. B. Connolly*, *Fotheringay* and *Hira*, intended accepting with the three last named, and verbally declared *General Duke* out of the race, without formally accepting in writing with the others; hence the failure of the race to fill. Sympathy was generally expressed for the managers for the difficulties and disappointments at every turn which they have met, notwithstanding their persistent efforts to make the meeting a successful one by liberality in offering good purses. To-day's programme, referred to below, is such an attractive one, that if the weather is fine, we would advise all lovers of racing to visit this beautiful course and witness the contests between the highly-trained thoroughbreds who are engaged in the four races of the day.

THE SELLING RACE

was the only race run yesterday, and was for a purse of $200, dash of a mile and a quarter. Allowances in weight were made in proportion to the price the horses were entered to be sold for if they won; if for $1,000, to carry their proper weight for age; if for $750, five pounds allowed; if $500, 14 pounds; if for $300, 21 pounds; and 28 pounds, if for $200. The entries were: Ch. h. *Egotist*, five years, by *Eclipse*, dam *Vanity*, by *Revenue*, to be sold for $500, which made his weight 110 pounds; g. h. *Urbana*, five years, by *Breckinridge*, dam *Lady Sykes*, for $200, carrying 96 pounds; and br. h. *Gerald*, five years, by *Mickey Free*, dam *Rosette*, for $300, carrying 100 pounds. GILPATRICK rode *Egotist*, and Captain MOORE'S clever young rider, BROCK, was on *Urbana*, and these two horses monopolized all the favor in the betting, and were alternately the favorites. *Gerald* was comparatively neglected, only bringing $38 to *Egotist's* $65 and *Urbana's* $70. The start was from the three-quarter pole at the head of the quarter-stretch, and was effected at the first attempt. *Gerald* jumped off with the lead, and in passing the stand was a length in front of *Urbana*, while *Egotist* was two lengths behind the latter. At the quarter-pole *Gerald* still led a length, while *Egotist* had fallen four lengths behind the gray horse. At the half-mile *Egotist* had closed up a couple of lengths, but *Gerald* was still leading under a strong pull. Half-way along the lower stretch *Urbana* made his effort to reach *Gerald*, but the latter shook him off with seeming ease, and turned into the home-stretch a couple of lengths ahead. BROCK made another resolute effort to reach *Gerald*, but like the previous one it was fruitless, and the latter galloped home an easy winner by four lengths, amid the enthusiastic cheering of his backers and that numerous crowd who always are delighted at the defeat of a favorite. *Egotist* was beaten two lengths behind *Urbana*. Time—2:22½.

To-day a capital programme of sport is afforded by the managers, who certainly are entitled to the highest credit for their spirit in holding the meeting under such discouraging circumstances, and we hope the attendance this day will compensate them in some degree for their outlay. The hurdle race which opens the ball, has four entries—*Tycoon*, *Lilly*, *Parker*, *Simon Kenton* horse, (winner of the first day's hurdle race,) and s. h. by *Endorser*. The Three-year-old Sweepstake, one mile and a quarter, has *Mitchell*, *Nora Kesta*, and *Onyx* entered. The Clifton Plate, a half-mile dash for two-year olds, has five entries—*Pollock*, brother to *Red Dick*, *Logan*, ch. g., *Balrownie*, ch. c., and *Hartington*, b. f. For the Consolation Purse, *Egotist*, *Enchantress*, *Urbana* and *Morrissey* will fight their battle over again. A good day's sport may be relied on.

SUMMARY.

Selling race, purse $200, dash of one and a quarter miles. Horses to be sold for $1,000, their proper weight; if for $750, 5 pounds allowed; if for $500, 14 pounds; if for $300, 21 pounds; if for $200, 28 pounds.

J. Boughram enters b. g. Gerald, by Mickey Free, dam Rosette, to be sold for $300 1
D. McDaniels enters g. h. Urbana, by Breckinridge, dam Lady Sykes, to be sold for $200 2
Hinchman & Strong enter ch. h. Egotist, by Eclipse, dam Vanity, by Revenue, 5 years old, to be sold for $500 3

Time—2:22½.

MEXICO.

Letters from Ex-Secretary Seward and Minister Washburne.

AUBURN, March 19, 1869.

MY ESTEEMED MR. ****: I thank you for your kind letter of the 20th of February last. It is particularly valuable to me because it permits me to judge of the degree of exactness contained in the rumors which are communicated to us with regard to the late insurrection at Puebla. Always hoping for the restoration of the Republic, under the administration of President JUAREZ and what you have done in this important work, I found myself called upon, on every occasion and everywhere, to quiet those who sympathize with us, but who vacillate in consequence of the news, always exaggerated, which the Press and the telegraph communicate to us.

Your letter found me in my home after twenty years' absence therefrom. If at any time you should leave Mexico, it would give me much pleasure to receive you here again, and it would also gratify me to receive any one whom the President or Mrs. JUAREZ should be pleased to send. I know nothing of the policy of the new Administration with regard to Mexico, and for the present, at least, shall avoid inquiring into it. Nevertheless, I expect that the condition of things consequent upon the change of public officers will prevent any notable change therein. I find it thoroughly, absolutely impossible to visit Mexico this year, for I am so engaged in changing our residence to Auburn that I have had to defer it till later.

I beg you to continue your correspondence, which is as useful for our country as for yours. I am sincerely, &c., W. H. SEWARD.

LETTER FROM E. B. WASHBURNE.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1869.

* * * * * * *

I had the pleasure to receive your letter dated the 9th of last month. You may be sure that I have learned with pleasure that the affairs of your country in general are prospering. You know the interest which I have always had therein, and the satisfaction which it has been for me to know that a country is happy and prosperous. You will have known of my appointment as Secretary of State, but the condition of my health is such that I am compelled to say to the President that it will not be possible for me to perform my duties in a manner convenient for the public interests and satisfactory to myself. He has accepted my resignation, and nominated me as Minister to France, which charge I shall accept, and shall sail within five or six weeks. I shall be pleased to receive letters from you in that country. The President has now organized his Cabinet definitely, and I believe it will merit the confidence of the country. The President himself enjoys perfect health, and is at the height of the position which you and I hoped.

Present my respects to President JUAREZ. I am, very sincerely, E. B. WASHBURNE.

Colonel C. S. G. DOSTER, of Alabama, who was an earnest supporter of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, took part in a recent Republican meeting in Autauga. He was one of the original Union men of the State.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Further Comments by the London Press on the Alabama Question—The Peace Society.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 19.

The *London Times* to-day continues to discuss the relations of Great Britain and the United States. After tracing the feeling of the Americans toward England in past times, and the conduct of England during the late rebellion, it says "the Americans know that conduct was, or was intended to be, void of offence. If private opinions or sympathies are to be made the subject of international litigation, Americans must consider what counter-charges they are liable to. In a cause so founded the wiser course would be to put aside such matters and confine the negotiations to affairs within the cognizance of public law."

The *Daily Telegraph* also pursues the same theme. It says: "Having made our protest we may be well content to wait. It is undesirable to leave the question open; but in the present condition of American feeling no possibility of a speedy and satisfactory settlement is apparent. Beyond the desire to act justly, this country has no interest in concluding a convention, save that such agreement might protect our commerce hereafter from such depredations as those committed by the *Alabama*. A convention not cordially accepted by the Americans as a full discharge of their supposed grievances would be valueless, and the execution of such a compact, if made at the present time, would be exceedingly doubtful. The honest and faithful exposition of the views of each nation will pave the way to conciliation and settlement.

The anniversary meeting of the Peace Society was held to-day. Resolutions were adopted regretting the rejection by the United States Senate of the *Alabama* Claims Treaty; hoping if the statesmen of the two countries are unable to grapple with the emergency, that the reason and Christianity of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations may interpose to prevent war; and rejoicing in the activity and earnestness of the peace societies in America.

Riot in Tralee—Several Persons Killed.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, May 19.

An ugly riot has taken place in Tralee. It commenced in a fight between two mobs. The Police interposed, when the opposing crowds joined against the Police, and threatened to overpower them. The latter were compelled to use their firearms, and discharged several rounds from revolvers and muskets into the crowd with fatal effect. One rioter was instantly killed and several wounded. Of the Police three were wounded, one of them is not expected to recover. The mob dispersed soon after the firing commenced, but not before several of the rioters had been secured and taken to the station. The town is now quiet. A number of arrests have since been made of men prominent in the disturbance.

Movements of Minister Jay.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 19.

JOHN JAY, the American Minister to Austria, went to Paris yesterday.

FRANCE.

Mr. Burlingame's Mission—The Proposed Chinese Treaty.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 19.

Minister BURLINGAME has laid before the French Minister of Foreign Affairs the preliminaries of a treaty between China and France, similar in substance to that which he negotiated with Great Britain. Mr. BURLINGAME and the Chinese Legation expect to conclude the negotiations with the French Government before the end of the next month, and will probably leave Paris about the 21st proximo.

CHINA.

The Missionaries Violently Denounced—Insult to the French Ambassador.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 19.

Advices from Hong Kong to April 28 have been received. A placard had been extensively posted up throughout the Chinese Empire denouncing the Christian missionaries in violent terms. It was rumored that a Chinese official of high rank in Pekin, in a fit of anger, slapped the French Ambassador, the Count DE LALLEMAND, in the face, and that the flag over the French Legation had been hauled down. The Chinese Government was very uneasy in consequence of fears of further encroachments on Chinese territory by the Russians.

Bold Robbery of an Express Money Clerk in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 19.

This morning, between 8:30 and 9 o'clock, RICHARD PATTISON, money delivery clerk of Harnden's Express Company, took a package of money for delivery to GEORGE HOWARD, on the third floor of No. 16 North Charles-street. As soon as he entered the room he was seized by two men, and gagged and robbed of $16,000, which he had for delivery to different houses in this city. He was locked in and the robbers escaped. HOWARD engaged the room on Friday last, and received a package from the express company on Saturday, when he informed the messenger he expected another this morning. HOWARD was not present when the robbery occurred. No. 16 North Charles-street is a few doors from Fayette-street, and at the time of the robbery was filled with people. The messenger gave the alarm, and was rescued from the room a short time after the robbery took place.

The following is a partial description of a portion of the property stolen from the Harnden Express this morning: United States Five-twenty Coupon Bonds, 1865, Nos. 112,066 to 112,069, each inclusive, of $1,000; No. 7,458, letter E, fourth series, May, 1862, of $500; No. 23,909, letter D, Nov. 1, 1864, of $500; No. 3,404, letter D, Nov. 1, 1864, of $1,000, and four registered bonds of $1,000 each, with checks and a package of mutilated notes of the Western National Bank of Baltimore, containing $1,184, and $506 50 in gold coin. A reward of $2,500 is offered by the Company for the capture of the robbers and the recovery of the money.

Meeting of the Society of Cincinnati at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, May 19.

At a meeting of the Society of Cincinnati to-day, the following officers were elected: President-General, Hon. HAMILTON FISH, of New-York; Vice-President-General, Colonel J. W. SEVER, of Massachusetts; Secretary-General, Dr. THOMAS MCEWEN, of Pennsylvania; Assistant Secretary-General, Mr. GEORGE W. HARRIS, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer-General, Colonel J. W. SCOTT, of New-Jersey; Assistant Treasurer-General, Mr. JOHN MCDOWELL, of New-Jersey. These officers were elected for three years. The Society adjourned to meet in Boston three years hence. A dinner was had at Barnum's Hotel, and toasts and responses made, but no reporters were present. Ex-President FRANKLIN PIERCE was present as a delegate and member.

Meeting of the Missouri State Publishers' Association.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 19.

The State Publishers' Association convened at Polytechnic Hall this morning, J. W. BARRETT, President of the Association, in the chair. An eloquent address was delivered by Colonel A. J. COLEMAN on the "Rural World." A poem, entitled "The Giant," was read by THOMAS E. GARNETT. Mrs. FRANCES MINOR, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association, delivered a brief address, appealing to the editors of the State to use their influence to extend the right of suffrage to the women of Missouri. After the transaction of miscellaneous business relating to the general interests of the Association, and the election of officers for the ensuing year, the Convention adjourned.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Police Troubles—Charge of the Metropolitans on Jefferson—A Skirmish and its Results—The City Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 19.

Until last night the adjoining City of Jefferson, though included in the Metropolitan Police District, has refused to accept the Metropolitan force, offering armed resistance to every attempt of the Metropolitans to exercise the functions of their offices. Last night the Metropolitans of this city mustered to the number of 300, under a Captain, detailed to take charge of the Jefferson Precinct, and made a movement about 10 o'clock on the municipal buildings in Jefferson, which were filled with armed citizens. A small battle ensued. Twelve or fourteen Metropolitans were wounded, two of whom are thought dangerously. The Police retired, and Governor WARMOTH called upon General MOWER for troops. One company, which was furnished this morning, marched quietly to the municipal buildings, meeting no opposition, and installed the Metropolitans in possession. The citizens of Jefferson are much excited, and the soldiers are still on the ground. No demonstration was made against the troops, though the Police force was driven off, which was four times as large as the body of soldiers. No citizens are known to be hurt, having been protected by the Market-house and Police buildings.

The municipal election is progressing quietly here to-day.

Further Particulars of the Jefferson Fight—The Revenge of the Metropolitans.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday May 19.

The action of the Jefferson authorities in resisting the Metropolitan Police is held as entirely wrong, in view of the fact that the Supreme Court had decided that the Metropolitan organization was legal. It is stated, however, that the Police commenced firing on the Jeffersonians last night without stating their business or who they were. It appears, from all accounts, that the number of Jeffersonians engaged in the *melée* were only eight or ten. A large number of citizens, however, were assembled this morning, but on learning of the approach of the military dispersed. Accompanying the infantry were two howitzers, all under the command of General MOWER in person, accompanied by Governor WARMOTH and Police Superintendent CAIN. After the Metropolitans obtained possession, they proceeded to revenge their defeat of last night upon the unoffending bystanders, a number of whom were badly beaten with policemen's clubs, and citizens were indiscriminately arrested. Among those beaten were an old gray-headed man, and a butcher, who was standing quietly at his market stall. The violence of the Metropolitans was entirely unprovoked, and was directed against unsuspecting and unarmed bystanders. This took place after the municipal officers had disappeared. Considerable excitement yet exists in Jefferson, and one company of troops remains there.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

His Reply to Senator Sumner's Speech—He Denies that England has Acted in Bad Faith—Unjust Treatment from this Country.

ITHACA, N. Y., Wednesday, May 19.

Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, to whom Senator SUMNER alluded in his recent speech on the Reverdy Johnson treaty, delivered a reply to that speech this evening before the members of Cornell University, and a crowded assembly of citizens, among whom were several distinguished men from different parts of the country. The address was very able and comprehensive. Mr. SMITH premised that he spoke both as an Englishman, still loyal to his country, and also as one hoping to make his home for many years in America. He first briefly reviewed the relations between the United States and England during the late war, and then analyzed Senator SUMNER'S speech, argument by argument. He denied that England, in any way, had acted in bad faith, and asserted that the Palmerston Government, like the Gladstone Government, was only anxious to do justice to this country. England was willing to let Canada go when it pleased. Everybody in Great Britain would consider the loss of the West India Islands a gain, and he, if it could be proved that Ireland would be happier disunited from England, would vote for her independence. But no Englishman would ever consent to relinquish any of these countries as an equivalent for such claims as those set up by Mr. SUMNER. Senator SUMNER had not treated England justly. He omitted to state that England rejected the offer of France to join in a political recognition of the Confederacy; this was secretly done to offset the escape of the *Alabama*.

Senator SUMNER throughout was influenced by his hatred of slavery, and lugged his rancor against that dead institution into every political sphere. His taunts against England have struck a strong blow at the very men, like JOHN BRIGHT and others, who have always opposed slavery and been the warmest friends of the Union. They would feel its effects, while the Tory Party, the enemies of America, would be encouraged by the speech. He closed with a warm appeal for justice and peace, amid earnest applause.

Professor GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS begins his series of lectures before Cornell University to-morrow evening. Professor JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL and THEODORE W. DWIGHT commence theirs next week.

The Boston Anniversaries—The American Baptist Home Missionary Society.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 19.

The American Baptist Home Missionary Society held its thirty-seventh annual public meeting to-day in Tremont Temple, Rev. Dr. JEFFRY, of Ohio, presiding. The report of the Executive Board was read, showing that six years ago less than $36,000 constituted the total annual receipts of the Society, while during the past year more than $144,000 has been paid into the Treasury. The number of missionaries then employed was 96; now there are 276, one-third of whom are employed at the South. After speaking of the very encouraging results thus far, the report says:

"There are demands for increased effort in the Northwest, along the line of the Pacific Railway, on the Pacific coast, among the Southern freedmen and in the Republic of Mexico; and the Board is profoundly impressed with the importance that every lawful and possible agency should be employed to draw forth larger offerings from the friends of Christ."

Rev. Dr. MALON presented a report from the Committee appointed last year on the education of freedmen and of colored preachers, accompanied by these resolutions:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Society to organize a special department on its Board, and to elect a Secretary for the prosecution of this work, and that the Secretary so elected shall transact the business of the department at the rooms in New-York, and devote all his time and energies to this new department under the direction of the Board.

Resolved, That hereafter, in electing members of the Board, three brethren shall be chosen from Boston or vicinity, with special reference to service on a standing committee of five, to be appointed by the Board, and that said committee meet as often as they deem it necessary, and report to the Board at least once in three months all measures that relate to the working of this department.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Fire in Chicago—Burning of the Excelsior Iron Works.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, May 19.

The Excelsior Iron Works, owned by BURKHARDT, VAN SLYCK & CO., and contents, embracing about $100,000 worth of machinery, were burned this evening. The loss is about $150,000; insured for $30,000; $11,000 in Chicago companies; $6,000 in Cleveland companies; and the Western, of Buffalo, $2,500; Putnam, of Hartford, $2,000; Lamar, of New-York, $2,500; American Exchange, of New-York, $2,000; National, of Baltimore, $2,000; City Fire, of Hartford, $2,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Fearful Mortality Among Sheep in Australia—Floods in New-Zealand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 19.

Australian advices to March 20, received here, are to the effect that a fearful mortality existed among the flocks of sheep in the Colony of Victoria, caused by drought. The air is tainted for miles by the decomposing carcasses. Smallpox was prevailing in Melbourne. The crops in the Patrick Plains District, except the grape, were a total failure. Several important gold discoveries had been made.

Intelligence from New-Zealand is to the effect that the river at Wargannie was so badly flooded that all military operations had to be stopped. Rewards had been offered by the authorities for the bodies of the leaders of the late rebellion, dead or alive.

Arrived—Ships *Ada Frye*, from Boston; *Alice Davis*, Liverpool; *Ella Norton*, Newport, Wales; *Lottie Maria*, Sydney.

The Overman Mining Company has levied an assessment of $3 per share, delinquent June 18.

Flour dull at $4 37½@$5 25; Oregon Extras, $4 62½@$5 12½. Legal tenders, 72.

Arrived—Ship *Alice Graham*, Newport, Wales.

The Memphis Commercial Convention—Speech by Senator Sprague.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, May 19.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock this morning. There were 800 delegates present. After the announcement of the standing committees, Senator SPRAGUE, who was present, being loudly called for, addressed the Convention for half an hour, dwelling particularly upon the pernicious effects of a centralization of the money power, as in New-York, and taking strong grounds against free trade, showing that by a combination between England and France, formed for the culture of cotton in Egypt, the cultivation of that article would eventually be driven from America, unless means be taken to reform and cheapen labor at the South. His remarks were listened to with eagerness, and were well received.

The following telegram was received and referred to the Committee on Banking:

NEW-YORK, May 18.

To the Convention:

Will the Convention favor a rate of interest on Government obligations, not exceeding that paid on English consols, and thus rebuke the pernicious example of those speculators and bondholders who constitute our Board of Trade; or give an intelligent reason why we should utterly ruin our country by a further continuance of the present financial system? Will the Convention urge Government aid to promote water communication for vessels of 500 tons burden on the Ohio and James Rivers, and for 1,000 tons between the Upper Lakes and the sea?

[Signed] HORACE H. DAY,
PLINY FREEMAN.

After some unimportant business, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, May 19.—CORNELIUS DESMOND, while walking on the track of the Boston and Albany Railroad near the depot to-day, was run over and killed.

DANIEL DOWNEY, of North Abington, was also killed on the Old Colony Railroad last night, while walking on the track.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 19.—The directors of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad have contracted to lease their road to the Portland and Kennebeck Railroad Company, and their charter gives them the right to locate over any route they deem practicable. Their action, of course, must be ratified by the stockholders, which will shortly be done.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 19.—A lady named ARNOLD, of Saxonville, had both legs cut off this afternoon at Framingham while trying to get on a train on the Boston and Albany Railroad. Her injuries will probably prove fatal.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—The Cambridge Police yesterday arrested a man named SIMPSON, an alleged escaped convict from Sing Sing Prison.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Hon. J. L. THOMAS, Collector of Customs, to-day appointed two colored men to positions in the Custom-house.

The Dyer Court-Martial—Correspondence Between General Sherman and Senator Howard.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 14.

Among the papers of the late Joint Committee on Ordnance, are two spicy letters which passed between General SHERMAN and Senator HOWARD, the Chairman. The letters are more than a year old. But they are interesting, because they tell of dangers passed. And, lest there should be some sudden "rising up" of the forces under General SHERMAN, to "see justice done," and no "special correspondent" be on hand to report it, and the people not be present to behold, it is but right that the letters should be given to the country as a timely warning.

The first one, concerning the aforesaid "rising up" and an "inquisition," is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1868.

Hon. C. D. Drake, United States Senate:

DEAR SIR: My friend General DYER tells me that a mass of testimony has been taken by a joint committee, of which you are a member, implicating him; that he was not present at the taking of the testimony; that he is not even allowed a copy; that he is not permitted to rebut it by calling other witnesses, but is limited to a bare statement of facts. I fear that there are some members that have not dealt fairly by General DYER, and I ask you as a just man, industrious and fearless, to give the matter some of your valuable time. Be sure to be present when the committee hear General DYER, and hear him as a frank, honest soldier that scorns falsehoods, and who has disbursed millions of money, dealt with the shrewdest contractors, pressed by strong interests and patents, and remains to-day absolutely poor in money. But his fair fame is all in all to him, and will be defended by his army companions if he is not allowed a fair, honorable hearing. None of us will connive at fraud, but a secret inquisition is not the court of 1868. All I ask of you is to give to DYER a fair hearing, and, if he demands to face his accusers, to give him the chance. Before any ill can befall him, I know hundreds of friends that will rise up and see justice done.

With great respect, W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant-General.

This was submitted by Mr. DRAKE to Mr. HOWARD, the Chairman, who not taking kindly to being called an "inquisition," and being told that his court was behind the age he lived in, and not having the fear of a "rising" before his eyes, wrote as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 27, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Senator DRAKE, a member of the Joint Committee on Ordinance, has shown me your note to him of the 24th, with request that I shall drop you a line in reply. I fear General DYER has failed to possess you of all the material facts about which he complains in the conduct of the Committee toward him. He has been permitted to peruse all testimony taken by them in any way reflecting upon him; has had free access at all times to the committee-room, and the right, if he chose to exercise it, of cross-examining the witnesses, and of introducing witnesses in his own behalf. But the Committee, appointed merely to make inquiries and investigations, and report the facts to Congress, have not deemed it worth while to recall witnesses once examined and dismissed, merely to afford General DYER an opportunity to reëxamine them; nor to allow copies of such testimony to be given out, to be used, perhaps, for purposes not contemplated by their appointment. It is entirely unusual to furnish such copies to private parties.

The Committee, some time since, distinctly informed General DYER that he would be permitted to come before them, read the testimony, and to make on oath any statement by way of explanation and self-vindication he saw fit. But we did refuse to allow him to appear by counsel and convert the Committee into a Court for the purpose of trying him. He was repeatedly before them, and was treated, of course, like other witnesses, with full liberty to say what he pleased. He still has that privilege; and, in a note to me, dated the —— inst., announces his purpose to avail himself of it. I must take the liberty, therefore, of saying, that when, in your note to Mr. DRAKE, you spoke of the Joint Committee as a "secret inquisition," you spoke without proper information, and in a style not warranted by anything the Committee has done or contemplated doing. Would it not have been more becoming to ascertain the real truth before passing so unfounded a reflection upon them?

Very respectfully, &c.,
J. M. HOWARD, Chairman Committee.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Important Press Discussion of Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Resistance to his Demands Generally Advocated.

The Mayor of Cork and Public Sentiment in Ireland.

American Credit and its Results in England.

The Cunard steamship *Australasian*, which left Liverpool May 8, and Queenstown May 9, reached this port yesterday with two days' later news than was previously at hand. Our letters and files supply English and Continental intelligence of great moment, a summary of which is printed below.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Summary of Press Opinions in Regard to the Alabama Claims—News From Ireland—Affair of the Mayor of Cork—An American Case in Chancery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 8, 1869.

England has been occupied the past week with Mr. SUMNER'S speech, the Mayor of Cork, the condition of Ireland, the Maynooth grant, the Permission bill, and a few other matters which I may find room for.

The *Times* has already had four leaders on Mr. SUMNER'S speech, and the subject is by no means exhausted. The other papers, daily and weekly, contribute their quota to the national enlightenment on this fertile theme. Mr. SUMNER is ground up very fine, indeed, in this mill of criticism. He is blamed for what he said, and still more for what he did not say. The British public is being prepared to give a proper reception to Mr. MOTLEY, who is coming, it is presumed, to carry out the views of the American people and Senate, as embodied in Mr. SUMNER'S speech. As this is a matter of some importance, it may be of interest to glance at the view taken of it over here.

"Dignified silence" would have been the best answer to Mr. SUMNER'S speech, the *Times* thinks, had it been merely the expression of his individual opinion; but it has been adopted by the Senate, and may be considered official.

"Had a speech of such extravagance been made by a statesman of equal eminence in either House of the British Parliament, it would not only have been repudiated on the spot, but would have permanently injured the political reputation of its author."

The Queen's proclamation was issued May 13, 1861. April 17 President LINCOLN, declared a blockade of the Southern ports; May 11 Mr. SEWARD informed the Spanish Minister that it would be "strictly enforced upon the principles recognized by the law of nations;" and he made similar declarations to France and England, and before May 13 the existence of war had been solemnly affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The *Alabama* did not escape from Liverpool until a year later, in April, 1862, when "open, flagrant and deadly war" had been raging for an entire year on the American continent.

This is not the only perversion of dates. Mr. SUMNER reproaches England with taking the part of slavery, in issuing the proclamation of neutrality, when Mr. LINCOLN did not issue the confiscation proclamation until July, 1862, and two months later wrote to HORACE GREELEY "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it." The *Times* has no doubt that the United States Government would have resented, in the early period of the war, any English interference of an anti-slavery character. The unfairness of Mr. SUMNER, says the *Times*, is not only unworthy of a statesman—"it too often transgresses the rules of professional advocacy." One instance is his omitting all mention of the fact that France issued the same proclamation, the same day, and in the same words. If that proclamation helped the rebellion, all the maritime Powers are equally responsible. Then, Mr. SUMNER makes no account of English losses by the war; of the patiently-borne cotton famine in Lancashire, &c. He gives the English Government no credit for resisting the earnest appeals made to it, to break the blockade, declare it ineffectual, and to recognize Confederate independence. Mr. SUMNER, by his passionate arguments in aggravation of damages, has made the case of the American Government worse than it was as presented by Mr. ADAMS.

This is the substance of the first leader. The second complains that the British Government has been fooled by past diplomacy. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON was confirmed by the unanimous vote of the Senate, and sent expressly to negotiate a treaty, the terms of which must have been well known to Mr. SUMNER and every Senator who voted to confirm him. In Europe no power could have repudiated such a treaty. England, for the sake of peace, consented to the terms proposed, and now America, as if determined to have war at any price, tears up the treaty and draws up a new indictment, charging England, and her alone, with being the cause of the war, of its extent, and of its duration. But, says the *Times:*

"It was the American, and not the British, forecast of the future which was in fault. At Washington a few months, or even weeks, were looked upon as sufficient to bring the rebels to reason; in England we foreboded a desperate conflict, and the event did not belie our anticipation. Nor had we any choice in the matter. The interests of Englishmen, both on the American continent and at sea, were involved, and it was necessary to recognize officially the state of things that actually existed. It was that the inhabitants of a number of States, many of them equal in size to a European Kingdom, were in arms against the Federal Power, and engaged in a struggle in which they eventually sent hundreds of thousands of men into the field."

And England had no more choice in the recognition of belligerent rights at sea. Under the Proclamation of Blockade, British ships were liable to be captured before they left the British Channel. Mr. DAVIS had issued letters of marque. The maritime Powers saw no way to protect themselves but to assume a strictly neutral position between the two Powers which for four years desolated the American continent.

Times' leader number three opens with a carefully-written attack on Senator SUMNER, who, it says,

"had the questionable honor of contributing more than any other man to the war which broke up the Union, and to the differences which keep the breach still open. His mode of handling political questions always was to put them in the form which least admitted of a common understanding and a possible reconciliation. In the long and bitter controversy with the Southern politicians before the actual disruption, it was evident that nothing human nature was capable of would have satisfied Mr. SUMNER, and that what he demanded of the South was, in fact, moral and political self-annihilation. A style of argument which called upon some hundred thousand gentlemen not only to ruin themselves and their families, but to gibbet themselves to all ages as the worst enemies of mankind, was not intended to convince or persuade."

He succeeded; the South was "ravaged, desolated, ruined," but his vengeance is insatiable.

"Till some millions of men, or some great Power representing that number, have humbled themselves in the dust before Mr. SUMNER, and confessed themselves knowingly, purposely, deliberately and utterly in the wrong, and prepared to make corresponding restitution, he feels he has not all that his cause justly entitles him to. He has not received his due meed of humble acknowledgments. But would even this set him at rest, and interrupt that enormous calculation of that ever-growing sum of wrongs? Could we suppose all England on its knees before him, imploring his forgiveness and offering any terms, we fear he would only be disgusted with a humility which put an end to his mission."

The action of England (and the other Powers not worthy of his notice) "he describes in the simple and highly dramatic form of a stupendous national crime, committed by the whole nation, its Government, its Parliament, its merchants and manufacturers, its colonies, and every possible representative, with the exception of a Cobden or a Bright."

But the answer to all this is "You're another! You have always hated England, and shown your hatred, malice and all uncharitableness on every convenient occasion. How did you behave in the wars of NAPOLEON? In the Canadian rebellion did not your frontiers swarm with hostile volunteers? Did you not gloat over the horrors of the Indian mutiny? Have you not encouraged every effort at revolution in Ireland? Are you not ready, in all cases, to laugh at our calamities, and to mock at our fears?"

This is rather a condensation of the third leader, but I give the conclusion, to show that its scope is not misrepresented. The *Times* admits that the great majority of the educated people of England were against the Government and cause of the Union, and asks:

> "Could they help that feeling? Had they no reason for it? If they were wrong, who is to blame for it? It is the Americans themselves, their most popular organs of public opinion, and, it must be added, the tone of their diplomacy, that create the soreness they complain of in this country. The Americans have always shown the greatest elation of spirits and the wildest hopes at our worst dangers and disasters, and whenever the opportunity offered they have done something more. It has always been evident that no politician could calculate on the support of the American people, unless he had done his best to win some advantage over this country, whether rightly or wrongly. Can they be surprised at the result? It is that the British people generally, after being continually threatened with a repeal of their own Union, in which the United States are to lend a hand, did not take very much amiss the prospect of a similar catastrophe in the States themselves. Such a policy might not be magnanimous or wise. It has been baulked by the event. But the question to be decided is not one of feeling, whether English or American. It is a question of law, and it remains to be shown that the British Government can be held answerable for any infraction of law or excess over the ordinary practice of both countries in this matter."

The *Times'* fourth leader on this speech, which appeared yesterday—and they may be continued every day or two for some weeks—says it "creates for the moment a very grave question."

> "One of the most influential leaders of American, or, at least, of Northern opinion, has done his best to excite among his fellow-citizens a spirit of vehement indignation against this country, and to rouse them to prefer demands which nothing but passion could conceive and nothing but force could extort."

It looks like the first throw of a new game; but does it speak the mind of the new President, or is it intended to influence him?

> "Until this extravagant speech had been made, the angry feeling at one time entertained against England had greatly subsided. In the West it had completely died out, and even in New-England it was barely kept alive. * * * In point of fact, it is due to England and to England alone, that the whole force of England and of France was not thrown upon the side of the South. * * * It is almost ridiculous to charge a nation with half the cost of a gigantic war on account of a proclamation and a single privateer."

Still there is danger that people may be carried away by their passions, and that Governments may assume positions from which national pride may make it difficult to retreat. It is best, therefore, to warn the American Government and people that—

> "Englishmen would be unanimous in refusing so much as to entertain such demands. * * * We never pretended to please the Americans in this matter. We endeavored to do what was just between them, our own people and the other nations of the world. We refuse to compromise our honor by admitting that we were actuated by any other motive. Whether or not we were culpably negligent in performing what we believe to have been our duty, is a point we have offered to submit to arbitration. But further we cannot go, and we could not but regard any attempts to force us beyond this point as a cloak for ulterior designs."

The *Times* hopes the American people do not go with Mr. SUMNER. If they do, they must understand that his policy "is too preposterous to be entertained."

Having given so much space to the leading journal, I will take but one other, that which has the largest circulation—the *Daily Telegraph*, which is as instinctive respecting the feeling of the lower classes as the *Times* notoriously is regarding the middle and upper classes. The *Telegraph* is disposed to deprecate the elaborate refutations of Mr. SUMNER in the journals:

> "No great exercise of ingenuity is required to expose the hopeless confusion under which Mr. SUMNER appears to labor as to the distinction between moral and legal responsibility; no judicial faculty is needed to detect the gross unfairness with which the bill of indictment against England has been constructed, or the extent to which the framer of the charge shifts his grounds of attack to and fro as happen to suit the exigencies of his argument."

All that is, too, easy. "The real issue for the English public to consider is whether Mr. SUMNER'S speech is a fair exposition of American popular feeling; and, if so, what is the true purport of his violent, but confused harangue."

It describes Mr. SUMNER as a man of education, "with an effective, though stilted and pompous eloquence," and an abolition leader and martyr. Still he has had none of the usual rewards of statesmanship. The Americans, fond as they are of tall talk, are too shrewd to trust Mr. SUMNER. His vanity has always marred his influence. "It was his indescribable self-complacency of air and manner, even more than the purport of his speeches, which rendered him so hateful to the Southern slaveholders."

The Abolitionists had formerly been charged with acting under English influence, and "when the hour of trial came, and English sympathies were found to be not with the Northern cause, the foremost amongst them, Mr. SUMNER, resented the 'defection' as a personal even more than a national injury."

Mr. SUMNER, it is mentioned, was one of those who opposed the return of the Confederate Commissioners taken from the *Trent*. But the bark is worse than the bite, in Congress as in Parliament. Those who cheered ROEBUCK and LAIRD voted steadily against recognition. The American people may believe with Mr. SUMNER in the irreparable wrongs inflicted upon them by England; but England has offered to pay all damages that any impartial court will give against her. What more can she do?

> "If we consented to adopt any form of apology which Mr. SUMNER might dictate, and if we offered to pay any sum which he might consider a fair equivalent for our misdoings, we should not thereby remove the feeling so prevalent in America that we turned against the Union in the hour of its trial. Time, and time alone, can remove that feeling; and we believe this country will best serve the cause of peace and amity by attaching little weight to compliments on the one hand, such as those with which Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has lately overloaded us, or to scoldings, on the other, like that of which Mr. SUMNER has just given us a specimen."

THE CASE OF THE MAYOR OF CORK.

The condition of the Mayor of Cork and the state of Ireland are unhappily too closely connected with Mr. SUMNER'S speech for comfort. Parliament, of course, can say nothing about Mr. SUMNER. It would be *infra dig.*, and an interference with diplomatic functions. So they have spent two or three days, at their own proper cost, and that of the reporting newspapers, in attending to the case of the Mayor of Cork, and that of Ireland generally.

I chanced to be in Ireland when the news of the *Trent* affair arrived. It ran like an electric thrill through the country. Here was the chance of a war between England and America; here, perhaps, at last, was the longed-for "opportunity." Never shall I forget the passionate enthusiasm of as many Irishmen as the Dublin Rotunda could hold, with The O'DONOGHUE in the chair, at the prospect of a free fight; and there was never one moment of doubt as to the part Ireland would take in such a contest. That was seven years ago, and to-day Ireland is fully as loyal—to herself, as then, and as little loyal to the British Crown. This, by the way, Mr. MAGUIRE, who, as member for Cork, former Mayor of that city, and the biographer of Father MATTHEW, ought to know, agrees with me that a late supper, a convivial occasion, and a slight odor of "Kinahan" has something to do with the patriotism of the Mayor. Mr. O'SULLIVAN, he avers, is a gentleman of the highest character, and universally esteemed, and furthermore, he (the Mayor) has no recollection of saying what he is reported to have said at the Fenian festival; and if he said the words, it was with quite a different meaning than that attributed to him. He declares that highly as he estimates the patriotic motives of O'FARRELL in shooting the Duke of EDINBURGH, he, (the Mayor,) had he been standing near, would have turned the pistol aside from the Prince as soon as from a peasant. Could a Mayor of Cork in his soberest moments say more?

And really, you must travel a little in Ireland, see a few Irish Mayors; talk with them as I have done, leaning cosily over their shop counters, and attend a few Irish municipal meetings, which threaten to break up in a general fight every five minutes, but somehow seldom do, and be present at a few convivial parties where the water is hot and the whisky strong, to quite understand the case of Mayor O'SULLIVAN.

But what right, it may be said, had he, drunk or sober, to preside at a banquet given to released Fenian convicts? But I answer, with Mr. DISRAELI in the Commons the other night, when the Government had just testified to its appreciation of the merits of those gentlemen by setting them at liberty, why wouldn't he? If Mr. GLADSTONE sets free a batch of Fenian convicts, why should not the Mayor of Cork preside at a banquet to welcome them to liberty? For all this, the Government has introduced a special bill to suspend the Mayor from his official and judicial functions. There is no law to touch him, so they make an *ex post facto* one to suit the occasion. Even the facts are not judicially proved, but the bill has been read the first time, and the Mayor is to have it served upon him, and be summoned to the bar of the House to show cause why it should not be read a second and third time and passed—a highly unconstitutional, or, as the *Times* explains, unprecedented proceeding. For the Constitution, like the common law, is made up of precedents. Do a thing once and you may do it again and always. Pass this bill, and all future bills of a similar character will be constitutional. It is the *first* step that costs.

The citizens of Cork have held a mass meeting to support the Mayor, who seems to be as popular as a Mayor could wish to be. His persecutors were condemned in vigorous resolutions. An Alderman opposed to him was denounced as a traitor, spy and informer. At midnight, tar barrels were burning in honor of the Mayor, with other rejoicings. The telegraph adds that the city was quiet. There have been some robberies of arms and murders of landlords, quietly done, and no getting at who did them. There are two things the Irish people seem to consider matters of course—shooting a landlord or agent who oppresses his tenants ever so legally, and rebellion against England at the first opportunity. "In Cork," said Mr. HARDY, the other night, "not only one person speaks treason, but a thousand applaud it. In the north, sectarian animosities break out more violently than ever. In the centre, outrage prevails to a greater extent than it has prevailed for years." This was in the debate in which Mr. BRIGHT made the curious blunder of forgetting that he was a subordinate member of the Government, and spoke of bringing in a law measure for Ireland, as if he were still sitting as an independent member below the gangway, and Mr. HARDY inquired whether Mr. BRIGHT or Mr. GLADSTONE was Prime Minister. He asked:

> "Is the President of the Board of Trade the dictator of the Cabinet—is he so far master of the situation that he has a right to announce to the House that the policy which in these speeches he put forward is the policy to be adopted by the Government?"

Mr. GLADSTONE snapped out "No."

ANTI-DISESTABLISHMENT MOVEMENTS.

The war against Disestablishment is kept up out of Parliament with considerable vigor. A great meeting has been held at St. James' Hall, at which there were violent and possibly treasonable speeches—Orangemen declaring for the Repeal of the Union, and welcoming civil war in Ireland. The venerable Archdeacon of Chester has issued a very gloomy charge. The present day, he says

> "Is a day of trouble, of rebuke and of blasphemy. All is danger and distress. There is division, if not treason, within our Zion; there are faithless watchmen on the walls, the enemy is thundering at the gate, and there are many signs that England is growing weary of her Church, if not also of her God."

The signs of the times so fearful to the Archdeacon are:

> "The abolition of Church Rates; that 'cruel wrong,' the disestablishment of the Irish Church; 'the motley aspect of the allies' who follow Mr. GLADSTONE; the proposal of unsectarian education; the admission of Nonconformists to the Universities; the Endowed Schools bill; and most awful of all—'the popular acceptance of the dogma of religious equality' 'a dogma meaning nothing else than the equality of truth and falsehood, of light and darkness, of Christ and Belial.'"

At the above meeting the Duke of MARLBOROUGH insisted that no such measure as the Irish Church bill had "ever been introduced except in a time of violent and bloody revolution." It was "a measure of vengeance," an "attack upon religion," an act which shook "the foundation on which property in general rests."

Sir JOSEPH NAPIER would "consider himself a traitor if he did not express himself in strong language against this burning injustice."

Lord FITZWALTER announced that in the House of Lords the bill should be "torn into shreds; and not a single shred should remain if he could help it;" the Duke of RUTLAND declared that the Lords "would kick out the bill;" while Mr. HARPER, an Orange orator, said if this bill were carried the people of Ireland would be justified in throwing off the British yoke, and the Protestants of Cheshire and Lancashire were ready to help them.

Do these people mean what they say, Dukes, Lords, Commoners? you may ask. I am afraid not. Sincerity is a noble virtue, no doubt; but even dukes cannot be strickly held to act up to the sentiments they express at excited public meetings. The Irish telegrams, however, are not pleasant. There are continual robberies of arms, many arrests, reports of Fenian movements, warnings to landlords and much disquietude. But the Church bill passed through the Committee last night, and now goes to the Lords. Will they tear it up or kick it out? They dare do neither. At most they will amend, temporize, delay action. Mr. BRIGHT threatened, long ago, to have them pitched into the Thames, if they continued to be obstructions; and the House of Lords, as well as the Irish Church, is on trial.

Mr. HORSMAN, first in the field of the thirteen Liberals defeated at the last election, and now anxious to fill the vacancy at Liskeard, told his would-be constituents, the other night, that

> "It was argued that if they abolished the dominant Church in Ireland they would have other demands made upon them; the Irish would never be satisfied. But so long as there was a single injustice to remedy he hoped there would be further demands. No doubt the disestablishment of the Irish Church would affect the English Church. Whether it did so for good or evil would depend upon the course taken by the dignitaries of the English Church when the question came before the House of Lords. If the Bishops maintaidnd that the two Churches wore inseparably connected, and that if one went the other must, he should say, 'Lord have mercy on the Establishment that is tied to the Irish Church!'"

INCREASED RATE OF DISCOUNT.

The influx of American bonds has compelled the Bank of England to raise the rate of discount to 4½ per cent. If you carry on the war that way, there is no remedy but to stop the supplies. England cannot, just at this time, allow her whole stock of gold to be swallowed up in American securities, and so be compelled, in case of war, to fire every shot at her own property. It is some comfort for them that Mr. SUMNER'S speech has made American bonds very flat in Germany.

AMERICAN CASE IN CHANCERY.

The case United States *vs.* M'RAE, which I mentioned the other day, ended, as I knew it would, by a slight quirl I saw in the nose of the Vice-Chancellor, and a bright triumph in the corner of the restless eye of Mr. pretended, so-called Secretary BENJAMIN. The Court ruled that the plaintiff's case had wholly failed, and the bill was dismissed with costs, which will go straight from the United States Treasury into the pockets of Mr. BENJAMIN, to be followed by as much more as the United States Government chooses to place within the power of a British Court of Chancery for the sake of paying as much or more to its own counsel—American lawyers in London, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, and other big wigs. On Thursday the case of the *Alexandra* was on before the Court of Admiralty, and Mr. PRIOLEAU was examined for several hours. This case was commenced in February, 1867, and the steamer has been lying ever since in the London docks, eating her head off, or doing whatever an idle vessel does in such cases.

The Queen's Advocate, Sir J. KARSLAKE, and Mr. E. C. CLARKSON, appeared for the United States, and Mr. MILWARD, Q. C., Mr. BUTT, Q. C., and Mr. BENJAMIN for the defendant. The suit is for £20,000; I leave it to you to estimate the probable costs and value of the steamer when her expenses are paid. MONADNOCK.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Letter from Mr. Goldwin Smith on the Relations Between England and America.

To the Editor of the Beehive:

SIR: The information respecting the prospects of English emigration, which I was requested to procure, had been collected to the best of my ability, and I was about to send it for publication in your columns; but the speech of Mr. SUMNER has had so great an effect in reviving American hostility to England, and the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries appears at this moment to be in such peril, that *I fear the promoters and organizers of English emigrant cannot for the present prudently turn their thoughts in this direction.* Judging from what I know of the general temper of the American people, and from the language respecting Mr. SUMNER'S speech which I hear held in conversation, I should say there would be no rupture; but at the same time *I hold myself prepared for a turn of affairs which would oblige English residents to leave this country.*

Yours, &c. GOLDWIN SMITH.
BOSTON, April 18.

American Irritation Against England—A More Decided British Policy Urged.

From the Pall-Mall Gazette, May 8.

The letter from Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH to the editor of the *Beehive* seems to us to be an important piece of evidence as to American feeling toward this country. If the revived hostility of which he speaks had been immediately connected with any speeches or acts of Englishmen, Mr. SMITH might not be an unbiassed witness. But in this case the exacerbation of feeling is attributed to the speech of Mr. SUMNER—a speech from much of which Mr. SMITH has dissented by anticipation. He would naturally incline, therefore, to make as little as possible of an error committed by his own clients. Whether or not he should state the conclusion to which he has been led was not left to his choice. He had undertaken to procure certain information respecting the prospects of English emigration to the United States, and as this had been collected and prepared for publication in the *Beehive* it was necessary that he should state the motive which has led him to defer sending it home. Mr. SMITH'S testimony is to this effect: Mr. SUMNER'S speech has had a great effect in reviving American hostility to England, and the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries "appears at this moment" to be in some peril—how much Mr. SMITH does not say, but enough to make any organized English emigration imprudent. Judging from his own knowledge and observation, he does not expect a rupture, but at the same time he holds himself "prepared for a turn of affairs which would oblige English residents to leave the country." As regards the influence of Mr. SUMNER'S speech, this account tallies with all that we hear from other sources. Granting the facts to be as he states them, they could hardly have been put more effectively before an American public. For the first time the Government of England has been charged with intentionally injuring the United States during the war; and this charge is made by a man who, though not a member of the Administration, has been in communication with the Cabinet upon this point, and may be supposed to express the views not only of the Committee of Foreign Relations, but of the President and the Secretary of State. We see no reason, therefore, to suppose that the case is at all overstated in Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH'S letter.

If our estimate of the situation is correct, it is certainly extremely serious. Irritation of this sort is always an element of danger. It may smoulder on for a time, and at last die out, but it may also be fanned into sudden flame by some incident which can be neither foreseen nor controlled. The policy of the English Government for the last four years has been alternately to ignore American hostility and to attempt to conciliate it. It cannot be said that either effort has been successful, and we are strongly of opinion that the time for both has passed. Such charges as those brought by Mr. SUMNER against us ought not to be passed over. We are accused of having broken the law of nations in a most important particular, of having deliberately inflicted a terrible injury upon a friendly State, and of having repeatedly and knowingly lied in order to evade a confession of guilt. These accusations are not made in the heat of passion or under the smart of recent loss; they are gathered up and repeated in a set speech delivered years afterward, and by a politician who is no doubt perfectly familiar with the story. The offence, therefore, lacks no aggravation that can be given to it by purpose and deliberation. If in private life a man sits quiet under such treatment as this, we know what to think of him, and *if any other great Power than England were to show itself equally long-suffering we can pretty well guess what would be said of it by English critics.* Supposing, for example, that Prussia, after negotiating for five years with France as to grievances arising out of alleged breaches of neutrality during the war of 1866, were now to sum up the matter in language similar to that used by Mr. SUMNER. If the French Government took no notice of such a declaration, its silence would be universally set down to fear; nor would France have any right to complain of the inference. A great Power may pass over the petty insults of States weaker than itself, but it cannot afford to lay aside its self-respect when dealing with its equals. We may be quite sure that the Americans will not be slow to point this moral against England. Our foreign policy of late years *has not been exactly of a kind to inspire other nations with any very profound respect either for our strength or for our courage.* We have done our best to deceive ourselves and to mislead our neighbors into the belief that England will put up with any amount of contumely rather than incur the material losses of a great war. That is a sort of lesson which always comes back, laden with anything but blessings, upon the heads of those who teach it. We greatly doubt whether *one-half the things in Mr. Sumner's speech would ever have been said if English diplomacy at Washington had taken a more decided tone.* Nothing is to be gained by a persistence in this course. We have been accustomed for some time back to see on the Continent a species of distrustful peace which at most is only one degree better than open war. If we are not to drift into a similar situation with the United States, it behooves Lord CLARENDON to use very much firmer language to Mr. MOTLEY than has of late been common in the mouth of an English Foreign Secretary. The whole case is complete on both sides, and all that remains for the English Government to say is something of this sort: "We have made such and such admissions, and we are ready to make them again. If you, the United States, think these admissions afford a basis for negotiation, we will send a special envoy to Washington. But we will only do this on the understanding that the utmost limit of our concessions has already been reached. *If you reject this understanding, we will negotiate no more, and we call upon you to withdraw charges which are incompatible with the continuance of friendly relations.*"

Equitable Arbitration Acceptable—Popularity of a War of Resistance to Dictatorial Arrogance.

From the London Spectator.

The letter from the sober and thoughtful New-York correspondent of the *Daily News*, printed last Tuesday, gives a complexion to the character of Mr. SUMNER'S speech which renders it imperative on the friends of the North in England to make it quite clear in America *what must be the inevitable result of any kind of demand based on Mr Sumner's principle.* In discussing his speech last week we were anxious to do full justice to the American no less than to the English side of the question, and gave our own view of the equity of the controversy. But we did not then seriously contemplate even the possibility that America would take up practically the attitude which Mr. SUMNER indicated as the only one she ought to take up, if the question were to be reopened at all. We had then no real fear that it ever would be reopened by America, if it could only be reopened in such a tone as that. But the New-York correspondent of the *Daily News*, who is about the soberest as well as the most instructed and intelligent Englishman in America, evidently entertains a different impression. He expressly states that in his opinion Mr. SUMNER'S speech certainly conveys General GRANT'S view as to "what ought to be done," which of course means a great deal more than as to the ideal attitude which ought to be assumed. "After sifting the whole matter as much as one can, one may say that what will have to be done to effect a settlement is to offer an apology or some expression of regret for what has happened, as CANNING did when the *Leopard* fired on the *Chesapeake*, and then boarded her and took away part of her crew. * * * It may not seem that the *Alabama* grief can be compared for a moment with the *Chesapeake* grief, but then you must remember that Americans being now very much stronger than they were then, will not stand as much, are, in short, much touchier." "Then, as to the amount of damages, it is evident that something is expected and will be insisted on over and above payment for the ships actually destroyed, something, in short, by way of compensation for the ships driven from the sea. GRANT is reported to have said that he would consider the cost of carrying on the war for one year about the right amount for England to pay, and one hears the same thing in private conversations." Now, such statements as these coming from such a quarter are about the most serious facts that we have had to consider in England since the *Trent* affair. Let us, at all events, make it perfectly clear to the United States what is the maximum concession which the heartiest English friends of the North would ever think for a moment of advising,—and what part of such demands as these would be resisted with the full, unanimous, and even indignant energy of the whole English nation.

We, for our part—and there is, we imagine, a considerable number of Englishmen who would go with us in this, though we can hardly venture to assert that Parliament would give a majority to such a proposal, even if made by the Government—should not feel the slightest hesitation in expressing *the most emphatic and frank regret for that miscarriage of our own law which led to the escape of the Alabama,* and for any languor or failure of legal justice which may have been shown (if any such languor or failure of legal judgment can be established) in *not afterward stopping her on the coast of Wales, or arresting her in our colonial ports.* That was a miscarriage of law, and it was a miscarriage doubtless more or less due to an unfortunate bias of feeling, an unfortunate partiality, on the part of the ruling classes of England, and it is on quite other grounds, grounds of general international policy (we say nothing about law, which is very doubtful,) a precedent of evil omen, the repetition of which we ought heartily to deprecate and prevent. And having admitted thus much, we should feel, of course, that we were bound to accept the logic of the situation, and pay for such part of the losses caused by this act of negligence (that is, as regards the individual depredations of the *Alabama* herself) as could not be fairly ascribed to the negligence of the American Navy in watching for the *Alabama*,—or even, to stretch a point, for all the losses caused by that ship, but not for those of any of her consorts. With regard to the *Alabama* herself, the circumstances are notorious; that there is a strong case toward establishing negligence on our part, is patent to the whole country. That is not so with regard to any of her consorts, but *we should be quite willing to refer to equitable arbitration* whether *in any or all of those cases* the Executive Government had been guilty of clear negligence, and to pay for the losses caused by them if that should be decided against us. We by no means say that the English Parliament would go so far as this. We are far from asserting as much as that. But we do say that there would be a very strong English party to oppose war, if peace or war depended only on our conceding as much as we have now spoken of, and that we should feel bound to protest against that terrible and immeasurable calamity with all our strength, if we could satisfy America by what seems to us, though a generous, still not an unreasonable concession.

But this we will say, that there is not a party or the materials for a party—barely, we should think, even a group of individuals—prepared to go beyond this. *There is not the party or the ghost of a party that would as much as consider the question of apologizing for our recognition of the belligerent rights of the South.* There is not in all probability in any society of Englishmen, however Northern in feeling, even a man here and there who would hear of such a proposition as our paying as general damages any proportion, however small, of the cost of the American war, on the ground that by recognizing the South we gave substance and hope to the rebellion, or on any other ground which ingenious Senators may hereafter devise, without indignation; or who would not at once advise war, with all its horrors, than submit to dictation so preposterous. We do not doubt—we speak, as we need hardly say, without any private communication with Mr. BRIGHT—that Mr. BRIGHT himself would resist such terms as Mr. SUMNER proposes and General GRANT is said to approve, with positive scorn—that even he, a Quaker statesman, would rather keep silent than propose to avert war by any compromise so disgraceful. We believe that the people of the United States ought to know our true minds on this matter. We are sure that they can trust us at least for honesty, moderation, and a hearty sympathy with their great cause in the late civil war. *And we tell them emphatically that no war ever entered upon by England would be more popular, more heartily waged, more tenaciously prolonged, than a war to resist what we should regard as a piece of pure dictatorial arrogance on the part of the Union, adapted and intended either to humiliate England, or to acquire Canada, or for both purposes in one.* If the United States wish for such a war—which we sincerely and heartily disbelieve—they have only to demand reparation on the general principles of Mr. SUMNER'S speech, and they would meet with a blank refusal, which they could not with dignity accept; and the end could hardly be anything but war, and a war, moreover, *in which England would be united as one man—in which there would not be a dissenting party, hardly a dissentient voice.* The United States ought at least to know this. Their statesmen, misled by the nndoubted sympathy of a large majority of our people with the North, and by the disgust which the Southern proclivities of the middle and upper class excited in the masses of the English people, may vainly imagine that rather than go to war England would submit to a great humiliation. That would be a perilous mistake. Many of us would think it no humiliation to admit frankly and deplore publicly the negligence of which the Government had been guilty, and to make any reparation in our power. But anything beyond this would be a public humiliation of ourselves where we feel no humility. We are responsible for the sins of our Government—of which, however, no section of our people believes the early and not premature acknowledgment of the belligerent rights of the South to have been one. We are no more responsible for the sins of individuals among our people than are the United States for those who sympathized with and egged on the Fenian movement. And before we could be compelled to admit what no fragment of the people believes to be true, and to act upon the admission, the resources of an empire, *probably now as rich as America because unexhausted by any recent conflict, much more concentrated, far readier for a great struggle than the United States, nearly if not quite as populous, and containing a much larger class available for the army and navy without draining away the springs of wealth than the United States, would have to be used and exhausted*—with what result neither party would be wise in attempting to predict. A huger and more fearful calamity to the world at large it is impossible to conceive than such a war—except the calamity which would be greater still, of the loss of self-respect, and the respect of other nations, which would be involved in such an event *as any mean submission on the part of England to an act of vulgar and ostentatious intimidation by another Power.* We do not write this because we in the least believe that the United States mean war, but only because we do believe that there is as false an opinion prevalent in America as to what might be extorted from us by a threatening diplomacy as there was in England nine years ago as to what Southern diplomacy of very much the same kind could extort from the North. It is important that this error of American opinion should be rectified, or it may lead the President into steps from which he cannot draw back, without a loss of self-respect to America, and the inevitable issue of which therefore would be the most fearful event of our century—a fierce and prolonged war, waged *not* for a principle, between races of equal power, and of the same blood, language and religion.

AMERICAN CREDIT.

The Advance of the Bank of England Rate—American Bonds in England.

From the Times, City Article, May 8.

An extraordinary degree of inflation has been prevalent for a long period in America, and is fostered by money drawn from this side in the shape either of investments in or of loans on United States bonds. So long as this continues there can be no collapse in New-York, and it must be expected to continue until the rate here rises to a point so nearly equivalent to that at New-York as to offer no temptation to borrowers. To the leading financial writers in America the case has been perfectly plain for some time, but among European capitalists there has apparently been little disposition to entertain a similar view.

It was reckoned that "not half the available supply of bonds had yet been sent away," and consequently, if we were prepared to go on absorbing them, there was no reason why "eat, drink and be merry" should not be the motto for months, perhaps for years, to come. Whether the advance of the bank rate to 4½ per cent. will create pressure and distrust sufficient to check the ardor of those who are placing their money on these securities is the point to be solved. All that can be positively known is that if 4½ per cent. will not suffice the movement will go on to the requsite point, whether that point be 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. We cannot keep up the New-York inflation beyond a certain range any more than we could perpetuate the London inflation of 1866. Doubtless many persons will be disposed to attribute the present state of our money market principally to the Continental loans lately effected. But the installments on these loans are spread over long periods, they are diffused among all the leading commercial centres of the Continent, and the greater part of them has been required to pay dividends or other debts due to the lenders themselves. Looking at the slackness of trade and the economy practiced in all branches of the expenditure of the people during the past three years, together with the constant influx of money to this country for interest on foreign loans, it may be questioned if the late advances to Russia, Italy, Spain and other Continental States would have raised our discount terms to more than three per cent. Indeed, the whole amount involved in this way must appear insignificant when, with the consciousness that at least about £150,000,000 sterling of United States bonds are held in Europe, we find the stream still pouring in, and are told that not half the available supply has yet been forwarded to us.

From the London Star, City Article, May 8.

The alteration of the bank rate has told very heavily upon the markets to-day. The business community appear to have been completely taken by surprise, and their attention having been drawn to the bank reserve, they find it so much worse than they expected that the result has been a species of incipient panic. An attempt has been made to draw off the attention of the public from the real difficulty, viz., the insufficiency of our banking arrangements to meet the greatly-extended business of modern times, by representing the advance in the rise as the consequence of advances on and investments in five-twenty bonds. A threat has even been held over the business community that the Bank will put a stop to the business, even if the rate should be raised to 5 or 10 per cent. According to this authority, it is the mission of the Bank to "check the ardor of those who are placing their money on these securities." This is a new version of the Bank's mission, which, probably, the Directors will not thank any one for announcing on their behalf. The business of the City of London is free to all, and especially in the matter of the bonds and loans of foreign Governments the door has never been shut. We are also told that about £150,000,000 of United States bonds are held in Europe, and that all other foreign loans must pale before this enormous total. But it will be observed that this amount is held in "Europe," not in England; that it is scattered from Amsterdam to Florence; and is, above all, largely deposited in thrifty Holland and careful Germany. It must also be kept in view that this amount has been gradually accumulating during and since the war; that it is no sudden accession to our securities; and, moreover, that Europe did not pay £150,000,000 for what is now worth that sum by the gradual improvement of the value of these bonds. It is hard to see why it should be the special mission of the Bank of England to punish, by raising the rate, the whole commercial community, because a number of capitalists choose to make themselves creditors of the United States. There is nothing more childish than to suppose the Bank can control the kind of investments or trade which may be indulged in. If it is profitable, it will be continued; if not, it will be abandoned; and if the former, the bank and the country will have to shape their financial arrangements to meet the trade, and not attempt to kill it off by raising the rate. The dealings in five-twenties have been large, but to saddle these transactions with the responsibility of the advance is as absurd as the notion of putting the screw on everybody for the sake of stopping the few firms who deal in this particular commodity. Moreover, if the transactions have been extensive, it has resulted in benefit to commerce, for we have not sent money in exchange for the bonds, but goods. The reasons for the advance must be sought for elsewhere, and will be found both in the transactions in foreign loans recently before the public, and in a much more active condition of all the great interests of the country. The Bank of England cannot bear the strain of the vast extent of modern transactions, and that institution deserves our attention much more than making faces at America.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Marriages by Notaries Public Again—Public Drinking Fountains and Urinals—Complaints of the Filthy Condition of Thompson-street.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN in the chair.

Complaint was made against the two-story building No. 186 Laurens-street as being an unfit place for human habitation. It was stated that on the first floor there are a stable and a soap factory, while the second floor is used as a dwelling by four families.

The complaint was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

The counsel of the Board suggested a modification of the note which he recently advised should be attached to all transcripts of records of marriages by Notaries Public, issued by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, so that the note would conclude as follows:

> "Hence, certificates of the solemnization of marriages by Notaries, or by or before other persons or officers, than those above-named, are not evidence of such marriages."

The suggestion was adopted.

It was resolved that the salary of the chemist of the Board shall be at the rate of $2,000 per year, dating from Nov. 1, 1868, and that such salary shall be in lieu of all bills now due to him, or which may hereafter be incurred in prosecuting his duties in connection with the Board.

An application from the Sanitary Inspectors of Brooklyn for an increase of salary was reported against by the Finance Committee, and the report was sustained by the Board.

Commissioner MANIERRE called attention to a clause in the Tax Levy appropriating the sum of $10,000 for the erection of public hydrants and urinals in the City of New-York; the Board of Health being authorized to locate them. Mr. MANIERRE moved the that President and Commissioner BRENNAN be appointed a committee to ascertain and report the best locations, and the probable cost of erecting forty drinking hydrants. The motion prevailed.

Complaint was received from Assistant Sanitary Superintendent MORRIS, alleging the filthy condition of Thompson-street, between Grand and Houston streets, which the Street Cleaning Commission refuses to clean until heaps of sand and gravel deposited therein by the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company shall have been removed.

The matter was referred to counsel.

The Engineer reported that the Astor-place urinal was nearly completed, and would be ready for use next week. A recommendation that a keeper be appointed was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

A letter from Mayor HALL, with reference to the Dog law, (which was published in the TIMES yesterday,) was read and referred to counsel for an opinion.

The East River Park (Sultzer's) was again complained of. A gentleman living next door to the place stated that there was great risk of life in the neighborhood daily, by reason of the existence of an open shooting gallery, without the protection of dead walls. The complaint was referred to the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent for investigation.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

Petition of Liquor Dealers for Modification of License Fees.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH occupying the chair. There were no trials of dealers for violation of the law.

Delegations from the liquor dealers of this City were present, who asked the license fees should be modified as follows: To sell ale and beer, $30; porter-houses, $100; hotels with less than 150 rooms, $150; with more rooms, $250.

Committees from Brooklyn and Staten Island also presented petitions for modifications of the license fees.

The New-York petition read as follows:

> "The undersigned, on behalf of some seven thousand persons interested in the traffic in wines, liquors and beer, as hotel, store and saloon keepers in this district, respectfully request that a modification of the rates heretofore imposed may be made in the licenses about to be granted. As your Board are well aware, there are engaged in this business many worthy and respectable citizens of moderate resources, whose whole capital and means of livelihood are invested therein, and who could not suddenly withdraw from it without sacrificing such capital and their only means of support, to whom the present rate of taxation is an oppressive burden. It seems to us but reasonable that to such, as well as to all others, the rate should be apportioned, as in ordinary taxation, to the amount of capital invested and business transacted. Considering the laxity with which the laws regulating this traffic have been heretofore administered, and the rigor with which the present law has been enforced, the alacrity and apparent cheerfulness with which it has been obeyed are certainly commendable. It seems to your petitioners as though the time had now come in which some discrimination could with propriety be made, and we believe that by such discrimination the law will be administered more than heretofore in the manner contemplated by those who assisted in its passage. We feel borne out in this view, by the fact that a bill essentially modifying the present law passed one branch of our Legislature at the session just closed, almost without opposition and by a large majority, and only failed in the other branch from causes entirely outside the merits of the question involved. In the modification of rates asked for above, your Board will, in the due exercise of the powers delegated to your honorable body, have removed the great disparity between the rates imposed in this district and those in other parts of the State—a disparity, we believe, not in accordance with the original intentions of the law."

The Staten Island petition read thus:

> "At this time business in all its branches is completely stagnated, and even at the best times there is but a very short season (of not more than four months) in which they can do enough business to more than pay their expenses, and find the present high price for licenses they are most of them entirely unable to pay. They are in favor of a moderate license and the support of law and order; they do not want to evade the payment of a moderate license such as they can pay, and leave them some little profit for themselves. Anything you can do to relieve them will receive our grateful acknowledgments.

Mr. DANIEL S. PAGE made a lengthy speech, in which he supported the petitions from the liquor dealers, and Mr. HALE, representing the temperance societies of Brooklyn, and Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, of New-York, warmly opposed the changes asked for, and besought the Board to enforce the law more rigorously. The petitioners were referred to the Committee on Applicants, after which the Board adjourned.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of WILLIAM KENNETH TODD, a resident of Hunter's Point, who died in consequence of an amputation of the leg, which had been crushed on Monday afternoon by the falling of a steam hammer, at DUDGEON'S machine-shop, No. 27 Columbia-street. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and the remains of deceased were surrendered to his relatives.

Mr. JOHN A. HART, a Deputy Sheriff, was last seen alive on the 17th of March last, in a lager-beer saloon in Second-avenue, near Thirty-first-street. He next proceeded toward the East River and was lost sight of, he having been among the missing ever since that day. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the remains of a man were found floating in the East River, near the foot of Twenty-third-street, and on examination the body was fully identified as that of the missing Deputy Sheriff, the badge of his office being still on his person. Coroner SCHIRMER subsequently held an inquest over the body at the Morgue, when the jury rendered a verdict of "found drowned." Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 31 years, and formerly a member of the Metropolitan Police.

Justice MANSFIELD, presiding at the Essex Market Police Court, on Tuesday afternoon had occasion to commit a German tailor named CHAS. ROTH, who resided at No. 385 Madison-street, the prisoner being intoxicated. The complaint was made by the wife of the accused, who testified that CHARLES was habitually addicted to intemperance. During the night one of the keepers in Essex Market Prison discovered ROTH hanging lifeless to one of the iron bars of his cell, by his neck-tie, which he had dexterously used as a halter. Coroner KEENAN was notified yesterday morning, and, after giving permission for the removal of the remains to the late residence of deceased, held an inquest there, and obtained a verdict of suicidal death. The deceased is said to have left $40,000 worth of property.

JOHN RENANGNUNI, the Italian boy, who was thrown from a New-Haven Railroad car on the 27th ult. and run over, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner FLYNN, when considerable evidence of an important nature will be given.

Women's Typographical Union.

A meeting of this Union was held at No. 68 East Broadway last evening, Miss LEWIS in the chair. The Union comprises thirty-five members, but owing to the storm the attendance last evening was small.

The principal subject under discussion was the obtaining of a charter from the National Union. It appears that the National Union has hitherto been strongly opposed to the admission of women as members, and also that a by-law exists forbidding the Union to issue charters to more than one sub-Union in each city.

Miss LEWIS said that during the strike here and in other cities, the members of the Women's Union had aided the men by refusing to take their places when offered them. She had received letters from Trenton, New-Orleans, Galveston, &c., asking for women to be sent there, and had invariably refused to do so. She also mentioned incidentally that in a certain printing office in this City, where the wife of the proprietor is a strong woman's rights advocate, the women received but thirty-five cents per 1,000 ems for setting type, while the men receive forty-seven cents. The lady, on having this matter called to her attention, said that if the women asked for more pay they would be dismissed.

After a conversational discussion of various matters, during which Messrs. CONKLIN, TROUP and GODWIN expressed their intention of aiding the Union by every means in their power, and recommended that a delegate be sent to the National Convention, which will shortly be held in Albany, the Union adjourned to meet in the evening of the 28th inst., at No. 22 Duane-street.

THE WALL-STREET OPERATION.

Akin's Manœuvres for Getting the Total Funds of the Firm—No Tidings of the Plunderer—Sympathy with the Victim.

The flight of RICHARD A. AKIN, of the firm of DAVIS & AKIN, brokers, at No. 48 Broad-street, with over $114,000 of his partner's money in his possession, still forms the subject of Wall-street conversation, but promises to terminate in a nine days' wonder, and be then forgotten in the proverbial confusion of that locality, except by the parties most directly concerned. Keen detectives from Mulberry-street are known to be engaged in looking for the missing man, but it is thought that they will be unsuccessful in securing his arrest, the common impression being that he has escaped from the country. Fresh developments show that the defalcation was managed with a skill and cunning worthy the most adroit and consummate swindler, and cause the suspicion that more than one person was cognizant of or assisted in the plot.

The copartnership commenced about two months ago, after Mr. DAVIS had been acquainted with AKIN only a few days. The latter brought in a large amount of United States bonds as his share and security in the business, which were deposited in the City National Bank, No. 52 Wall-street. Since the defalcation, strange to say, these bonds have been discovered to be the property of an extensive banking firm, one of its members having presented substantial proof of the fact. How they were obtained has not transpired, but it is considered one of those mysterious transactions which frequently occur in monetary circles.

AKIN began the plan of his swindling operation on Friday morning last, when he went to the offices of three well-known brokers, and purchased from them a certain number of stocks in amounts of $18,600, $18,200, and $9,100, respectively, giving uncertified checks in payment, which were accepted because it was supposed the stocks were designed for Mr. DAVIS, in whom the brokers had great confidence. After this AKIN visited JAY COOKE'S, having in the meantime conveyed the stocks to the office and locked them in the safe. At JAY COOKE'S he left an order to procure him $30,000 in 5-20s of '67, to be taken and paid for the following day, and he also left an order for $20,000 with CHASE & MCCLURE, on the same conditions as the first. On Saturday morning he was early at the office, No. 48 Broad-street, and immediately contrived to send away the two messengers on errands as a subterfuge to enable him the more easily to accomplish his aim. Subsequently to their departure he pretended that he would attend to the depositing and drawing of money at the bank, which was usually the duty of the messengers. He went out, and was gone a short time when he returned, telling the cashier that he had delivered 200 Northwestern Common to BOLLES & Co., and 100 of the same stock to CARVER & Co.; had secured their checks for the same; inclosed them and deposited them in the bank. AKIN'S next movement was to obtain possession of the balance of the stock certificates in the safe, which he did by pretending that he would deliver them. He then sold them for cash through the agency of a brother broker, and afterward went to the banking-houses which he had visited on the previous day and there obtained the bonds he had ordered, tendering two genuine certified checks for them. This was the last that was seen of him.

Mr. DAVIS, who is the victim of the swindling operation, has been in the brokerage business for the past thirty years. His great loss is sincerely deplored by all who know him.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Death under Suspicious Circumstances—Probable Exhumation of the Body of the Victim, and Action of the Coroner.

A very suspicious and somewhat singular case came to the official knowledge of Coroner KEENAN yesterday morning, in reference to which suspicion of foul play is entertained. It appears that on the 12th inst., the body of an unknown man was discovered floating in the water near Ritter's Island, when it was towed ashore and made fast until the arrival of Coroner SIEBS, of Queens County, who held an inquest. Contrary to usual custom, the Coroner did not insist upon a medical examination of the remains, although he had been informed that a rope had been found fastened round the body. The jury were of the opinion that death had been caused through violence upon the living man, but as the Coroner failed to procure any testimony to confirm that idea, the verdict rendered was simply "Found drowned."

The remains of the unknown man were duly interred near the village of Newtown, L. I., and on a subsequent day the effects found on the person of the deceased were claimed by Mrs. ANN GALLAGHER, of No. 97 Cannon-street, who identified the same as belonging to her husband, CHARLES GALLAGHER, who she believes has been murdered.

Mrs. GALLAGHER states that on the 11th of last October her husband left his residence, then at No. 262 Stanton-street, with three or four men unknown to her, and they returned a few hours after without him, failing to give any satisfactory explanation for his absence. Mrs. GALLAGHER heard no more of her husband until she identified his effects. She also stated to Coroner KEENAN that three or four weeks before the sudden and mysterious disappearance of her husband, these same men who left her house in company with the deceased, had uttered sundry ominous threats against his life. The precise nature of the difficulty which had formed the grounds of so strong an animus against GALLAGHER, she could not explain or even guess at.

Coroner KEENAN had an interview, yesterday, with Coroner SIEBS and the District-Attorney of Queens County, when the latter gentlemen expressed a strong desire to have the remains of Mr. GALLAGHER exhumed and brought to New-York for the purpose of having a searching investigation into the case in order that some definite result may be arrived at, and the actual cause and mode of death determined beyond any doubt. Mr. KEENAN expressed the belief that the case was only within the jurisdiction of the Queens County Coroner, as the body had been recovered and buried in that county. He, however, informed Coroner SIEBS and the Queens County District-Attorney that if the authorities of that county would give their consent for the exhumation of the remains and their immediate removal to the Morgue, he could promise that either himself or one of the New-York Board of Coroners would proceed to make such investigations as might be deemed necessary and proper in the premises. This is the case in its present aspect, and it is probable that the investigation will be held at an early date.

A Bold Highwaw Robbery—Capture of the Foot pad and his Accomplice.

At an early hour yesterday morning, THOS. MOORE, of No. 161 West Houston-street, was going home, and had nearly reached his residence, when a man of forbidding visage suddenly appeared before him, and by the mere act of thus springing, as it were, from beneath the sidewalk, brought MOORE to an instant and involuntary halt. Before he could recover himself and demand the business of the man who thus barred his progress, the latter dealt him a powerful blow, felling him to the pavement, and snatching his watch and chain from his person, took to his heels as a means of preserving the booty he had won. MOORE, however, had sufficient presence of mind to cry "Stop thief," which being heard by Officer O'BRIEN, of the Eighth Precinct, he caught sight of the flying footpad, and started in pursuit. The chase was brief, but exciting, and after pursuing the fellow through several streets, the officer finally overtook and captured him in Prince-street, near Mercer. O'BRIEN had seen the prisoner throw away a watch and chain in his flight, which, being now picked up, was fully identified by MOORE, and made a complete case against the fugitive, who gave his name as JOHN BELL. O'BRIEN started to the Station-house with his prisoner; but at this juncture a new phase was given to the affair by the appearance of one JOHN LEADLEY, who insisted upon the release of BELL, and so annoyed the officer by his demonstrations in behalf of the prisoner that BELL succeeded in escaping from O'BRIEN, but was almost immediately recaptured; and O'BRIEN also succeeded, with the help that was soon at hand in answer to his raps, in arresting LEADLEY, and both desperadoes were secured in the Prince-street Station-house. Yesterday morning they were arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and, upon the evidence of Mr. MOORE and Officer O'BRIEN, both were committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions, on charges of highway robbery and of attempting to rescue a prisoner.

Arrest of two Bank Check Forgers.

Yesterday afternoon a young man, giving the name of CLIFFORD E. CRANE, and a resident of Brooklyn, entered the Importers' and Traders' Bank, on the corner of Murray-street and Broadway, and presented to the paying teller, Mr. GEO. W. HUNT, a check for $350 75, purporting to have been drawn by E. O. WOOD, of No. 25 Nassau-street, in favor of CHAUNCEY WATSON, or order. The teller became suspicious of the signatures appearing on the check, and accordingly detained CRANE on some excuse, and summoned Captain GREEN, of the City Hall Police, who on his arrival arrested the suspected man. CRANE, on finding himself in the hands of the Police, stated that the check had been given him by one ROBERT R. FERRIS. This man was subsequently arrested, and the two forgers were committed for trial by Alderman CORMAN.

The Alleged Outrage by a Policeman.

Mr. PATRICK COMAN, a resident of Paterson, N. J., and doing business at No. 237 Water-street, in this City, called at the Central Office of the Police Department yesterday morning, in company with his wife and daughter, a bright child of ten years. The gentleman explained the purpose of his visit to Inspector DILKS to be the formal entering of a complaint against Patrolman THOMAS CLOUGHER, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Mrs. COMAN then made an affidavit that on Monday last she came to the City to do some shopping, in company with her daughter; that she entered the "Dollar Store" in Broadway, near Bond-street, leaving the little girl standing at the door. Just then the officer came up, and despite the statement of the child that her mother was inside of the store, insisted upon taking her into custody. The child resisted the arrest in some terror, but she was forcibly borne through the streets toward the Station-house, her clothing being torn and somewhat disarranged, her parasol being also broken and her arm bruised by the violence of the officer. The occurrence at length attracted the attention of some ladies, who interfered, and ascertained from the terrified child that her mother intended visiting STEWART'S dry-goods store, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway. They took charge of her, and after a short interval were gratified at being able to restore the frightened little girl to her mother, who was somewhat excited at the sudden disappearance of her daughter. Inspector DILKS received the complaint thus made against Officer CLOUGHER, and the case will come before the reconstructed Board of Police at an early day.

Felonious Assault on a Woman.

A row occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in the premises No. 9 James-slip, a locality better known by the Police and the east-side residents as "Slaughter-house Point." During the *melée* a woman named MARGARET MCDONALD, a resident of Newark, N. J., was struck on the head with a heavy club in the hands of PETER MATTHEWS, one of the contestants. The woman sustained a severe injury, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a precarious condition, her assailant being arrested and locked up in the Oak-street Police Station. MATTHEWS was subsequently arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, who committed him to await the result of the wound inflicted by him.

The New-York State Associated Press.

At the annual meeting of the New-York State Associated Press, to-day, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—JOSEPH WARREN, of the Buffalo *Courier*.

Secretary and Treasurer—ELLIS H. ROBERTS, of the Utica *Herald & Gazette*.

Executive Committee—JACOB C. CUYLER, of the Albany *Express*; H. O'R. TUCKER, of the Troy *Times*; C. E. SMITH, of the Syracuse *Journal*; GEORGE G. COOPER, of the Rochester *Union & Advertiser*, and Mr. THURSTON, of the Elmira *Advertiser*.

Phi Gamma Delta.

The Upsilon Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity celebrated on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., their anniversary. The occasion was interesting, not only on this account, but also from the fact that the day was the twenty-first birthday of the Fraternity itself. A large assemblage of members, representing Chapters in the East, West and South, participated in the festivities. Original poems and orations were among the many pleasing exercises. Letters were received from the different Chapters and from many members whose names adorn the rolls of national fame. When the substantials had been discussed, numerous toasts called forth replies, grave, pathetic and witty. Thus closed a pleasant evening.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE DAVIS PERJURY CASE.

The United States vs. *George B. Davis.*—The trial of this case was proceeded with yesterday. The prisoner was in Court and behaved quietly, having recovered from the "poison," from the effects of which he was suffering yesterday.

At the opening of the Court Mr. Lapaugh, counsel for the defence, said: I deem it my duty to make a statement to the Court. I protest against the further trial of this cause, because in a criminal cause the prisoner is entitled to be present during the whole trial. The prisoner was yesterday removed from the Court and confined, while the trial was going on. The United States Constitution provides that he shall have a public trial, and hear the charges and witnesses against him. The prisoner has been deprived of this right.

District-Attorney Pierrepont said it was hardly worth while to reply to the statement; that all the facts occurred before the Court and jury; that according to the statement of counsel whenever a prisoner blasphemes in Court or endeavors to strike, as the prisoner at the bar did, he must then be allowed to take advantage of his own outrage and escape trial.

Mr. Lapaugh said that the usual course in criminal proceedings, when a prisoner acted in a manner calculated to give ground for the belief that he was insane, that was an end of the trial.

District-Attorney Pierrepont said he wished to know what counsel meant to do. Did he make a statement professionally, or would he make an affidavit that the prisoner was insane? If so, physicians were present to decide the matter.

Mr. Lapaugh said that was too delicate a question, and he did not pretend to decide it.

The Court—I cannot entertain such a suggestion, brought forward in such manner, at so late a stage of the case. As to the other question, I have no doubt of the power of Court to cause the removal of a prisoner when he acts in a boisterous manner.

The trial of the cause then proceeded.

John A. Osborn testified: Am a United States Commissioner; have seen this affidavit of George B. Davis'; about 11th of June, 1868, this paper was sent to me by Mr. Courtney; I was asked to look into it; on 11th of June George B. Davis came before me, and this affidavit was read to him by me; I administered the oath.

On cross-examination, the witness testified that the affidavit, when it came into his hands was sworn to before Police Justice Dodge, and that it was resworn to before him.

Counsel for the defence objected to the reading of the affidavit because the indictment was for swearing falsely, and there was a difference between swearing and reswearing.

The objection was overruled and the witness further testified: On this affidavit a warrant was issued by me against Mr. Bailey; he was brought before me and an examination was had into the charge; Mr. Bailey was held to bail; on the examination George B. Davis appeared; was sworn before me on two occasions; I kept minutes of his examination in my book of minutes; it is a correct record of his testimony on that proceeding.

Testimony of Davis read from the minutes to the effect that he did not see Bailey before he was arrested, did not request to be arrested and had no communication with him, &c.

The result of the examination before me was that Bailey was discharged, and Davis arrested for perjury. Davis was then committed to custody in default of bail.

Joshua F. Bailey, sworn: I was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Collection District in Fall of 1867; I know Davis; first became acquainted with him in October, 1867, in my office, between the hours of ten and twelve; was introduced by William Walker, who was temporarily employed in my office; Davis made a statement as to Jones & Co., who were a firm engaged in whisky business in Whitehall-street; there were two firms of this name, but they were in connection, and were commonly spoken of as Jones & Co.; a pass book was given me; a pass book is a book kept by an employe for his employer in which he keeps an account of sales; I produced the book; Davis claimed it as his and pointed out entries in it where the price was recorded at less than the tax; he said that the whisky, the sale of which was so recorded, was stolen from a bonded warehouse; I said, do you know how the whisky was removed; he said, I ought to, for I planned the arrangement; he also showed a plan and offered to point out the connections if I would send him down in charge of an officer; he also said he did not wish Jones & Co. to know that he testified voluntarily, and wished me to have him arrested; I went to the District-Attorney's office and gave the information, and made affidavit on information and belief that Davis had been concerned in the frauds; on that affidavit a warrant was issued and Davis arrested; there was an understanding between myself and Davis that this arrest should be in appearance only; I told the Marshal of this arrangement and afterward spoke to him about it in Davis' presence; Davis stated that there was a system of underground pipes from the bonded warehouse to rectifying houses on either side, and he gave me a diagram of them; I sent Davis with the Marshal to point out the alleged fraudulent connections; Mr. Walker was present at the interview between myself and Davis; Davis afterward demanded money of me, which he claimed as due to him on account of his connection with the transaction, and threatened to make trouble for me unless I paid it; he also wrote me several threatening letters.

The case is still on.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

DAMAGES BY COLLISION—EXPENSE OF RAISING A SUNKEN VESSEL.

Benjamin McCartney vs. *The Steamship Nebraska.*—This case came up on exception to the report of a Commissioner to whom it had been referred to ascertain the libelant's damages, occasioned by the sinking of the canal-boat *Sarah Ball* by a collision with the *Nebraska.* The canal-boat was lying at the time at the end of a pier in the East River, where the water was about thirty feet deep. She had a cargo of coal on board. It was not possible to ascertain the extent of the injury to her without raising her, and she was therefore raised at an expense of $500. It was found, however, that she was so much injured as not to be worth repairing, and she was sold at auction for $100. The Commissioner allowed as damages the value of the vessel as a total loss, less the $100, and the expenses of raising the vessel and putting her on the ways for examination. To these items exception was taken by the claimants.

Held by the Court—That the case of the *Metropolis*, decided by Judge Betts and affirmed by Judge Nelson, on which the claimants rely, is not like this case, inasmuch as there the vessel was sunk in the middle of the Sound under circumstances which afforded no reasonable ground to suppose that efforts to raise her would be successful, whereas, in this case, it was known that the boat could be raised at an expense of $500. That, under the circumstances of this case, it was incumbent upon a prudent owner to have the boat raised, and the expense of it, therefore, was chargeable upon the wrong-doer. (The *Eugenie*, 1 Lush., p. 138.) Moreover, by statutes of New-York, the libelant was bound to raise the boat, she being an obstruction to the harbor where she was, so that if he had not raised her; she would have been raised by the Pilot Commissioners at his expense. (Session Laws of 1860, chap. 522, sec. 1.) That the expense for the ways was also a necessary one to enable the libelant to ascertain the damage to the boat, and is, therefore, allowable.

Exceptions overruled and report confirmed.

For libelant, Benedict & Benedict; for claimants, Owen Nash & Gray.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Peckham.

SILENT COPARTNERS—WHEN NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION IS NOT NECESSARY.

Lewis Hershfield et al. vs. *Samuel M. Levy et al.*—This action was brought to recover for goods sold and delivered to the defendants by the plaintiffs. Two of the defendants allowed judgment to be taken against them, but the third defendant made a defence, and on the trial he gave testimony tending to show that he had left the firm before the purchases were made for the amount of which the suit was brought. It appeared that no notice of dissolution had been given, and that the plaintiffs did not know, until after the actual dissolution, that the third defendant was a copartner in the business. Mr. Justice PECKHAM, on the trial, held that an actual partnership, not brought within the statute, renders a silent partner liable until due notice of dissolution has been given, and under this direction the jury found against the contesting defendant.

A motion was then made for a new trial before the same Judge, who to-day reversed his former decision by holding that the rule of law is that a man who has never been known as a copartner in a firm, may dissolve his copartnership connection without giving public notice. The question of liability of partners, he said, rested on the doctrine of estoppel and of fair dealing between man and man. Where a person had held himself out to the public as being responsible for the acts of others, he should not be allowed to deny his liability. But this rule does not apply where the person had never been known as a copartner in a firm, and consequently had never held himself out as security for the acts of his copartners. A new trial was therefore granted to the defendants.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Coursen; for defendants, Mr. Dyott.

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Gertrude W. Sharkey vs. *John Kelly, late Sheriff of New-York.*—In this case, which was reported in the TIMES of Wednesday, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $6,210. There are several other actions pending between the same parties growing out of the same transactions. This verdict settles the right of Mrs. Sharkey to the household furniture of her house in Forty-fifth-street, the title to a farm in Central New-York, a house and lot in this City, and a carriage and pair of horses, all of which are claimed by the plaintiff, is still in litigation.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 19.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Timothy Mahony vs. *Joseph Christadora.*—The plaintiff, in this action, claimed that he agreed with the defendant to rent room for a cigar stand in his barber's shop, under the Astor House, at a rent of $2,000 per annum. Relying on this agreement, plaintiff left his business elsewhere, and purchased stock to the amount of $1,000, when, on the day he should have got possession, defendant informed him that he could not have possession, inasmuch as the Astor House proprietor objected. For this disappointment plaintiff claimed $1,000 damages. Defendant claimed that the consent of the hotel proprietor was a condition of the original contract. The jury found for the defendant.

Sauterbach & Spingarm for plaintiff. Edmund Blankman for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 19.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

REPLEVIN.

Richard H. Hendrickson vs. *John Kelly and John Hoey.*—This was an action to recover the value of certain wines, liquors, &c., seized by the defendant Kelly on attachment in favor of the other defendant Hoey. The plaintiff claimed that he gave credit for provisions, &c., to one Pittman, the keeper of a hotel at Long Branch, to the amount of $1,600, to secure which a mortgage was given on the property in question. The mortgage was foreclosed shortly after its execution, and a part of the property sold thereunder was purchased by the plaintiff in this action and removed to this city, where it was seized by the Sheriff, as stated, on the ground that the mortgage was made to "hinder delay, and defraud" creditors, of whom Hoey was one. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $1,340.

Mr. Smythe for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 19.

By Judge McCunn.

James R. Tanfant *vs.* John E. Merrill et al.; motion granted and referee appointed.

Henry H. Smith et al. *vs.* Philip Smith; motion granted.

John White et al. *vs.* American Steel Tool Company; motion granted.

Alexander Carpenter *vs.* Andrew Locke; motion granted without costs.

Barnum & Van Amburg Museum Company *vs.* Ætna Insurance Company; motion granted.

John H. Draper *vs.* Compagnie Generale Transatlantique; motion granted.

Peter O. Connor *vs.* William Cumming; in this case I see no reason for disturbing the former settlement of this case.

Theodore Grobel *vs.* Pauline Grobel; motion granted and referee appointed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 19.

By Judge Brady.

Russell *vs.* Steinberger; sureties justified and allowed.

Vandervoort Bruce Gates *vs.* Mary Barrett Gates; divorce granted.

Leslie *vs.* Leslie; see opinion.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

MONEY STOLEN.

Elizabeth Applin, No. 403 West Twenty-ninth-street, having had $58 stolen from the house, accused Margaret Spaulding, one of her domestics, of the larceny for the reason that Margaret saw the boarders pay her the money, and suddenly left her employment without giving notice or having reasonable excuse. The accused was arrested by Detective Reilley, of the Twentieth Precinct, and strenuously denied her guilt, but was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A REVENGEFUL PORTER.

Maurice J. Byrne, having formerly been employed as a porter in the store No. 486 Eighth-avenue, but lately discharged for some misconduct, yesterday morning entered the store and walked up to Mr. Hiram Levy, who sat at his desk. Saying only, "You've got it now," by way of warning, fired a pistol shot at Levy, which fortunately missed its aim and, just grazing his head, buried itself in the wall behind. Before Byrne could repeat the shot he was secured and disarmed, and upon being arraigned pleaded guilty, and was committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1207—Sharkey vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1491—Van Allen vs. Am. Nat. Bank.
1575—Stettheimer et al. vs. Rothschild et al.
1589—Burger et al. vs. Devlin et al.
1525—N. Y. Guardian and Ind. Co. vs. Fritz.
1613—Grocers' Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Grener.
1695—Wells et al. vs. Gordon.
1697—Mears et al. vs. Currier et al.
1701—Hanover Fire Ins. Co. vs. Camden & Amboy R. R. Co.

Nos.
1705—Breithaupt et al. vs. Wells.
1719—Campbell vs. Gerding
1723—Higgins vs. Cunningham.
1671—Fugelsang vs. Hilker et al.
1689—Camp vs. Aines.
1725—Walther vs. Burns.
1729—Greener vs. Orth et al.
1731—Miner vs. Fearing et al.
1735—Barnes vs. Stewart.
1737—Warren vs. Hulse.
1745—Wollberg et al. vs. McCullough.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
754—Atwood, Assignee, &c vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1060—Nat. Shoe & Leather B'k vs. Curtis et al.
1062—Same vs. Same.
1224—Homans, Jr., vs. Amerman.
1382—Pickersgill et al. vs. De Goicouria.
4936—Skinner vs. Bush.
2340—Gt. West. Ins. Co. vs. Koop et al.
1460—Newman vs. Hicks.
1486—Rosenthal, &c., vs. Pecare.
1488—First Nat. Bank of Cincinnati vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1490—Blossom et al. vs. Van Bokkelen.

Nos.
212—Volkening vs. Klaber.
564—Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Co. vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens.
1494—Fridenberg et al. vs. Steinfield et. al.
1500—Lewis vs. Grassman.
1506—Lane vs. Pratt.
1508—Morse vs. Scott, impleded.
1510—Maurice vs. Cushing, Receiver.
1514—Smith vs. Gulick.
1516—Abeles vs. Dry Dock and East Broadw'y and Battery Railroad Co.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
265—Carow vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1284—Cosgrove, by Gd'n, vs. Ogden et al.
824—Harris Manf. Co. vs. McCune et al.
892—Walker vs. Kelly.
1451—Doremus vs. Shaw.
1215—Macdona vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1717—National Bank of the Commonwealth of New-York vs. Recknagel et al.
792—Longfellow et al. vs. De Voe et al.
1097—McMillen vs. Rindskopf.
1806—Wilson et al. vs. Outerbridge.

Nos.
1543—Getty et al. vs. Dayton et al.
1104—Redpath vs. Wells.
1249—Decker vs. Son.
640—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
1179—Hecht et al. vs. Curtis et al.
66—Worthington et al., Assignee, vs. Importers' & Traders' Bank.
1475—Schadenwald vs. Prager.
1282—Perkins, vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1645—Earle vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
340—Wood vs. Lefferts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
346—Flynn vs. Flynn.
115—Von Berg vs. Finch et al.
145—Walker vs. Decker.
326—Marks vs. Finelite et al.
348—Demarest vs. Van Cordt.
350—Scott et al. vs. Walter, widow, Ex'x, &c., et al.
146—Hubbell vs. Von Schoening et al.
297—O'Connor vs. Scanlon.
298—Ashworth vs. French.
330—Underwood et al. vs. Melville.

Nos.
351—Howard et al. vs. Lippitt.
352—Fleet, Admx., &c., vs. Foley et al.
353—Van Wyck, &c., vs. Boyd et al.
356—Mowry vs. Collins et al., impl'd.
358—Selden vs. Bagley.
359—Jenkins vs. Onderdonk
364—Von Keller vs. Schulting et al.
365—Sloan et al. vs. Hull.
366—Buckly and wife vs. Connell et al.
367—Winch vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
32—Scofield vs. Valk.
48—Eddy vs. Hobbs et al.
62—Walbridge et al. vs. Pelton et al.
63—Walbridge vs. Hallernan.
70½—The People, &c., McVeany vs. Culkin.
77—Bloomer vs. Newton.
78—Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co

Nos.
82—Orser, Sheriff, &c., vs. Glenville Woolen Co. et al.
83—Lord vs. Lord.
86—Von Keller vs. Stensberg et. al.
90—Elmore vs. E. N. Y. and Jam. R. R. Co.
91—Smith vs. Spencer et al.
96—Flanagan et al. vs. Cassidy.

Call No. 97—Lesnerde vs. Strauss.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
917—Bromberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
881—Jaeger et al. vs. Freer, &c.
269—Berner vs. Mittnacht.
921—Low vs. Levy.
865—Finnin vs. Malloy.
791—Whaley vs. Aiken.
859½—Raphaelsky vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
773—McGrath vs. Bell.
393—Bouton vs. Elmer et al.
669—Hinchman by guard'n vs. Brown.
746—O'Brien vs. Devlan.
965—Chase vs. Fiske.
975—Collins vs. Suan.
977—Burkert vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
979—Wagner vs. McQuade.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
668—Hufnagel, adm'r, vs. Cristaler.
900—O'Neill vs. Dickinson.
726—Buttles vs. Hitchcock
644—Egan vs. Roux.
856—Schieff vs. Marks.
334—Albertis vs. Allerton et al.
986—Richardson et al. vs. Winter et al.
988—McGrath vs. Bell.
990—Carpenter vs. Strong et al.

Nos.
992—Hudson vs. Engelhart et al.
994—Tuska vs. Rosenberg et al.
998—Hoffman vs. Bishop et al.
1000—Hine vs. International Ins. Co.
1004—Newman, adm'x, &c., vs. Hull et al.
1008—Vandermeyde vs. Francis, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
590—Fronhoefer vs. Guckeer.
586—Herryman vs. Hitchcock.
325—DeLavalette vs. Parks et al.
600—Witzell vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.
488—Fettrech et al. vs. Rosenthal.
676—Weeks vs. Marshall.
587—Anderson vs. Tooker.
372—Northam vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
635—Fish vs. Niles.
450—Kuehl vs. Mayer et al.
316—Turner et al. vs. Wall et al.
588—Danenbaum vs. Silberman.
470—Hart vs. Devlin.
640—Blum vs. Hildreth et al.
649—Funke, &c., vs. Bixby.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
541—Dagel vs. Lieber.
193—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
194—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
44—Cronkwright vs. Hall et al.
144—Edwards vs. Blun.
514—Kohn vs. Tonner.
538—Davis vs. Ducreux.
43—Begeron vs. Hessel.

Nos.
73—Messenger et al. vs. Fourth Nat. Bank.
46—Fowler vs. Dickel.
334—Barnard vs. Kobbe.
304—Hahn vs. Curtis.
68—McGinnes vs. White.
477—Hagan vs. Fredericks.
208—Richardson vs. Herschel.
113—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
— —McCormick vs. Keller.
2888—Kelley vs. Mackey.
— —Kolb vs. Brooks.
2786—Hyslip vs. Hardy.
2889—Wilson vs. Mellich.
2896—Conie vs. Reede.
2862—Kennelly vs. Haines.
2279—Lucas vs. O'Brien.
2901—Burk vs. Kelly.
— —Mahon vs. Daly.
2728—Hartung vs. DeMars.
2847—Shurman vs. Baker.
2676—Meyer vs. Friedlander.
2696—Russell vs. Burnett.
2850—Hyde vs. Deckinger.

Nos.
2899—Wergburger vs. Engelblert.
2900—Devoe as. Coulter.
2902—Wright vs. Turner.
2903—Everett vs. Haynard.
2904—Goetz vs. Mosback
2905—Straus vs. Haas.
2906—Carr vs. Hamilton.
2907—Denmark vs. Schepert.
2908—Regan vs. Petiis.
2909—Sonebornvs. Gibbons.
2910—Oakley vs. Hutchings.
2911—Edler vs. Kimball.
2912—Culbert vs. Ray.
2913—Gannon vs. Kotte.
2914—Ryan vs. Audenreid

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Wyman Ukrainski; robbery.
2—The People vs. Thomas O'Donnel; rape.
3—The People vs. Pat'k Hanley; burglary.
4—The People vs. Jas. B. Farnham alias John D. Forney, alias John D. Haynes; grand larceny.

Nos.
5—The People vs. Samuel Baker; attempt at larceny.
6—The People vs. Fred'k G. Hunt, Geo. Soren alias Armstrong, Chas. M. Case alias Chase; obtaining money by false pretences.
7—The People vs. John Conners; assault and battery.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 19, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	123¼
10,000	do.	123⅛
41,000	do. s3	123
20,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	117½
10,000	do.	117⅜
2,000	do.	117⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	122⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '64	117⅛
8,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	117¾
1,000	do.	117⅝
25,000	do. s3	117⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	118⅛
75,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120⅜
2,000	do. s3	120¼
12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	120⅛
120,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	120⅜
50,000	do.	120½
40,000	do. b3	120⅜
20,000	do. s3	120⅜
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C. b3	110⅛
40,000	do. s3	110⅜
25,000	do.	110⅛
20,000	do.	110¼
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	65⅜
10,000	do.	65⅛
15,000	Ga. State 7s	95⅛
40,000	N. C. S. 6s, new	55
12,000	do.	54⅞
8,000	Mo. St. 6s	88⅜
1,000	do.	88¾
1,000	Erie 4th M.	79¾
5,000	do.	79
7,000	H. R. 2d S. F. Bds	104
2,000	Harlem 1st M.	99
8,000	H. & St. Jos. conv	120
2,000	Mich So. S. F. B.	99
5,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 con.	94
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94
5,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	105
10,000	Mar. Trus. 10s ctfs.	80
14,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	99
1,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	85
5,000	Gt. W. 1st M. Bds. '88	89
1,000	P., F. W. & C 1st	105⅛
10,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	95
2,000	C. & A. Inc. Bds	92
500	W. U. T. 7s. bds.	89
17,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	86
3,000	N. J. Cen. n. bds	99
9,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	100
25	Amer. Ex. Bank	113
12	Fourth Nat. Bk.	105⅛
100	Quick. Mining Co. bet. call	19¾
100	Marip. M. Co.	23⅛
400	West. U. T.	44⅛
100	do. ...bet call	44⅛
20	do.	44
14	Del. & Hud. C.	133⅛
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	34¾
12	A. M. U. Ex.	40
100	N. Y. Cen.	183⅝
100	do. s3	183⅛
100	Hudson R.	156
800	Reading	96⅜
200	Mich. Southern	106⅞
300	do. c	106⅞
100	Mich. Central	127
60	Panama R.	320
100	Ill. Cen.	147
200	Clev. & Pitts.	93
800	Chic. & N. W.	90¾
1000	do.	90⅞
200	Lake Shore R.	106⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	102⅝
800	do.	102⅝
300	do.	102⅞
400	do.	102¾
400	Chi. & R. I. R.	125⅜
100	do.	125⅞
800	do.	126
200	Mil. & St. P.	77⅛
100	do.	77¼
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	154⅛
200	do.	154⅜
400	do.	154⅛
800	do.	154⅛
600	do.	154
900	do.	153¾
1500	Ohio & Miss.	33⅜
2500	do.	33⅞
5600	do.	34
130	Chic. & Alton	157
100	Del., L. & W.	118⅜
60	New-Jersey R.	127
100	N. J. Cen.	119⅝
200	do.	119⅞
200	C. C. & Ind. C.	45
100	H. & St. J.	117¼
100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	116
100	do.	116⅛
5	Norwich & Wor.	105
25	N. Y. & N. H. Scrip.	120

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N	65⅛
25,000	do. b30	65⅝
14,000	N. Car. 6s, new	55
3,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	69½
2,000	Erie 4th M.	80
1,000	Lake S. Div. B.	89¾
1,000	N. J. Cen. new Bonds	99
1,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s.	98⅛
7,000	Col., C. & I. C. 2d M.	81
1,000	M. & St. P. 8s. 1st M.	104¾
55	Cent. Nat. Bank	115
100	Quick. Min. Co.	19⅛
100	do.	19⅜
100	do.	19¾
100	Pacific Mail	94⅛
100	Adams Ex.	61⅛
15	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	40⅛
100	New-York Cen.	183⅛
9	do.	182
200	Reading	97⅜
1500	do. b3	97⅛
300	Harlem	147¾
100	Mich. So. R.	106⅞
100	do. b15	107
200	do.	106⅞
100	Ill. Cen.	146⅝
100	do.	146¾
200	Chi. & N. W.	91⅛
1500	do.	91⅝
100	do.	91¾
600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	103⅝
300	Chi. & R. I.	125⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87⅛
100	T., W. & W. b30	76⅛
100	do.	76⅜
100	N. J. Cen.	119¼
100	do.	119
600	P., Ft. W. & C.	154
500	Ohio & Miss.	34⅞
1500	do.	34¾
400	do.	34⅝
100	H. & St. Jo. R.	117
100	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	79¾
50	Col., Ch. & Ind. C.	45

SECOND BOARD—12 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	122⅛
15,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	117⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	117⅝
20,000	do.	117⅛
60,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	119
10,000	do.	118¾
1,000	do.	118⅜
15,000	U. S. 6s Cur.	108
10,000	do.	107⅝
$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C.	122⅛
46,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120¼
15,000	do.	119⅞
26,000	do.	120
25,000	do. b3	120
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119⅞
140,000	do.	120
25,000	do. s3	120
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109¾
50,000	do.	109⅝

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000	Ala. 8s	102⅛
10,000	do.	102⅜
10,000	Va. Old, Reg.	50¾
10,000	do. b3	50¾
200	Quicksilver	19⅞
200	do. b3	19⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	44
100	do.	44⅛
200	Reading	96¾
400	do.	96⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts.	92⅝
200	do. b3	92¾

WEDNESDAY, May 19—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York, to-day purchased one million of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, created by the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, and will to-morrow sell one million of American Gold Coin, derived from the surplus Customs Revenue, after providing for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, to pay for these Bonds. The following offers and awards were made to sell 5-20s of various descriptions to the Sinking Fund, at the premiums named in Currency; the accrued interest bein settled in Gold, as a separate transaction:

	Amount.	Issue.	Price.
Frank & Gans	$150,000	'62s, reg.	117.03
Frank & Gans	150,000	'65s, cou.	117.16
Frank & Gans	400,000	'65s, n. c.	117.18
Henry Clews & Co.	250,000	'65s, n. c.	117.45
Henry Clews & Co.	750,000	'67s, cou.	117.55
Marx & Co.	100,000	'67s, cou.	117.16
Marx & Co.	100,000	'67s, cou.	117.18
Marx & Co.	50,000	'67s, cou.	117.19
Jay Cooke & Co.	200,000	'64s, cou.	116.99
Jay Cooke & Co.	100,000	'62s, reg.	116.99
Jay Cooke & Co.	200,000	'64s, cou.	116.98
Jay Cooke & Co.	50,000	'64s, reg.	116.98
Jay Cooke & Co.	150,000	'64s, cou.	116.97
Jay Cooke & Co.	100,000	'64s, reg.	116.97
Jay Cooke & Co.	200,000	'64s, cou.	116.96
Turner Brothers	50,000	'64s, reg.	116⅞
Reed, Leo & Content	50,000	'62s, reg.	117.10
E. W. Clark & Co.	46,000	'62s, reg.	116.74
Fisk & Hatch	150,000	'65s, reg.	116.78
Fisk & Hatch	50,000	'64s, reg.	115.75
Fisk & Hatch	800,000	'67s, cou.	116.83
White, Morris & Co.	50,000	'65s, n. c.	117.00
Total bonds offered	$4,146,000		

The accepted offers were as follows:

	Amount.	Issue.	Price.
Fisk & Hatch	$704,000	'67s, cou.	116.88
Fisk & Hatch	150,000	'65s, reg.	116.78
Fisk & Hatch	50,000	'64s, reg.	116.75
E. W. Clark & Co.	46,000	'62s, reg.	116.74
Turner Brothers	50,000	'64s, reg.	116⅞
Total amounts	$1,000,000		

Including the accrued interest in Gold and the premium upon the Gold thus paid on the successful proposals, the cost of the Bonds to the Sinking Fund is a small fraction below the current prices of the Public Funds in the forenoon, and about equal to the quotations at which the market left off later in the day. Taking 143⅝ ⅌ cent. as the price of the Gold necessary to pay for the $1,000,000 bought as above, the cost to the Sinking Fund of the million of dollars Bonds is about $812,500, or 81½ cents on the dollar in Gold, derived from Customs and set apart by the act of 1862 for this purpose, after providing for Gold interest.

The Public Funds were again very firm on an active demand, and the 5-20s of 1867 touched 120⅜ ⅌ cent., the 1862s, 122⅜; the 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, 123¼, and the other 5-20s and 10-40s ranged in about the same proportion. There was a large business done, though scarcely equal to the temptation to realize, on the part of the holders, at the advanced figures. After the Treasury purchases at noon, there was a slight falling off in prices, on the basis of 120 ⅌ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867; the market leaving off steady after the late Boards.

The Gold Room fairly run riot this afternoon, and sales were made, after 141¾@141⅞ in the morning, up to 142½@143@144¼@144@143⅝ ⅌ cent. The living *Bears* in the room have been frightened from entering upon new contracts, and the purchases made in the settlement for account of the dead *Bears,* who failed on Monday and yesterday, greatly stimulated the advance in price, while the increased courage of the *Bull* operators, for a still further rise, seemed for the moment to have no bounds. It was pretended late in the day that they were assisted by adverse political rumors from Washington, but it scarcely, under the circumstances, needed this very doubtful stimulant to help the price up.

Money in fair demand at 7 ⅌ cent. on call and 7@9 ⅌ cent. on prime Merchant paper of short date. The Banking movement this week is steady, and private lenders are also recovering from the distrust momentarily creased by the large failure of Monday morning. Foreign Bills are not active on the rise in Gold, and although 109⅜@½ on London is occasionally paid for choice names on special preference of the buyer, most of the actual business for the Bremen-Southampton steamer to-morrow was done at 109¼@109⅜ ⅌ cent.

The Railway market was generally higher than yesterday, the special rise being in New-York Central, which sold up to 187@187⅜ ⅌ cent., returning to 186@186¼ ⅌ cent. The Western Roads advanced for Northwest Preferred to 103⅞@104¼ ⅌ cent.; for Ohio and Mississippi to 35¾; Reading to 98¼; Wabash to 77 ⅌ cent.; Michigan Southern to 107¼, and other descriptions fully up to Tuesday's prices. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail was partially better.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	110	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	122⅜	122⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	120¼	120
American Gold Coin	142¼	143⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	65¼	65½
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57¼
Missouri Bonds	88½	88½
North Carolina Bonds, new	55¼	55
New-York Central	183⅝	186⅛
Reading Railway	96¼	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	125¾	126¼
Northwest Common	91½	91⅞
Northwest Preferred	102½	103⅞
Michigan Southern	107	107⅛
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153½	154
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93	93¼
Pacific Mail Company	94¾	94⅞
St. Paul Preferred	87	87⅛
St. Paul Common	77½	77⅜
Toledo and Wabash	74¾	76½
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅝	35¾
Mariposa Preferred	49½	49⅛
Lake Shore	106⅜	106½
Hudson River	156	157
Louisiana Levee 6s	70	69¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States a the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	123
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	117⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	118½
5-20 coup., n. is '65	119¾
5-20 coup., 1867	120
5-20 reg., 1868	119¾
5-20 coup., 1868	120
10-40 reg.	109⅜
10-40 coup.	110
6's Currency	107⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ⅌ cent.	103
Indiana 5 ⅌ c.	97¾
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '73	100
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78	98
Michigan 7 ⅌ c. W. L.	100
Tenn. 6s, ex cou.	67⅜
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	65⅛
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	57⅜
Virginia 6s, new bds.	62
Georgia 6s	81
Georgia 7s, new bds.	95⅜
North Car. 6s. n. bds.	54⅞
Missouri 6s	88¾
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	90¾
Louisiana 6s	73⅜
Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	69¼
California 7s	130
Connecticut 6s	101
Rhode Island 6s	101
N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	110
N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	110
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, '70	100
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '76	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130
Merchants'	127
Mechanics'	136
Phenix	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	137½
Mechanics & Traders'	125
State of New-York	108
Commerce	125⅛
American Exchange	113
Chatham	155
Bank of North Amer.	110
Hanover	112
Metropolitan	142
Nassau	104½
Continental	101
St. Nicholas	115
Commonwealth	117
Imp. and Traders'	135
Park	162
Manuf's and Merch's.	102⅛
Central National	114⅛
Fourth National	105
Ninth National	113
Tenth National	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	85
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	85
Erie 7's 2d ind., 1879	93
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	88
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	77½
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89
H. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-'70	101
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85	104
Harlem 1st M.	99¾
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	98⅛
Pac. R. 7s guar. by M.	92
Ill. C., 7 ⅌ cen. 1870	120
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	84
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	95½
Han. & St. J. L. G.	105
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	116
Lack. & Western bds.	94
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	95
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	92
Tol. & W. 2d M.	83
Tol., & W. W. c. c. S'k. F.	83
Morris & Essex 1st M.	98⅛
Morris & Essex 2d M.	94
Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	99⅛
N. J. Cen. 1st M.	98
New-Jersey Cen. 2d M.	99
P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	105
P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	94⅝
Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Cleve. & P. 3d M.	86
Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Chi. & Alton S. F'd	97½
Chi. & Alton inc.	92
Peninsula R. R. bds.	91⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	104½
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	93¾
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93¾
Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	91
Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	85⅞
Mar. Trustee Cer.	80
Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	97
Tol. Peoria & W., E. D.	86
Tol. Peoria & W., W. D.	84
Buffalo & Erie, stock	101
Bank's & Brok's As'n.	104
So. Carolina 6s	76
Iron Moun'n Bd's	84¾
N. Jersey Cent., n. b.	98⅛
Lake Shore Div. bds.	89½

The rise to-day in the cheap-priced shares of the Ohio and Mississippi Road from 33 to 35¾ ⅌ cent. is supposed to be related to the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Company in this connection with St. Louis by means of a third (narrow-gauge) track. In the course of some of the recent diplomatic movements of the great Pennsylvania Railroad Corporation for empire in the West, it is known that the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road was purchased to the prejudice of the through connection of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, who control the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, with St. Louis. Hence the rumor that this Company have resorted to another outlet as between Cincinnati and St. Louis.

We have information to-day that the grading of the Des Moines Valley Road—already completed from Keokuk, on the Mississippi River, to Des Moines—is about finished from Des Moines, Iowa, to its connection with the Chicago and Northwest line, (Iowa Division,) and the track is being laid at the rate of three miles per week—so that the connection will be made complete early in July. The bridge at Keokuk, making an unbroken connection with the lines east of the Mississippi River, is progressing favorably under charge of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, directly interested in this Trans-Mississippi connection with the various Iowa and Union Pacific Roads.

The town and county authorities of Iowa who have attempted the repudiation of their Bonds for Railway purposes, through the local and United States Circuit Courts of the State since five or six years past, and against the adverse decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, are at length brought to bay by the final decree of the Supreme Court, that the local authorities *must levy and collect the tax* to pay off these Bonds, with the accumulated interest thereon. The contempt of Court is to be punished, if persevered in, and Justice MILLER, of the Iowa Circuit of the United States Supreme Court, who dissented from the decree of that tribunal, but who feels bound to enforce it, has notified all the parties concerned (and refused all unnecessary delay) that the Bonds must be provided for by the levy of the necessary tax and its prompt collection.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 5th of May gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,129,853	Decrease	£8,015
Public deposits	5,116,802	Increase	147,800
Other deposits	15,927,787	Decrease	1,040,394
Governm't securities	14,020,798	Decrease	500,000
Other securities	17,582,382	Increase	499,289
Notes unemployed	6,504,995	Decrease	836,250

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,005,565, being an increase of £512,190; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,582,086, showing a decrease of £399,093 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Same week last year.
Bullion	£16,582,086	£20,402,992
Reserve	7,576,521	10,948,107
Notes in circulation	24,005,565	24,454,885
Rate of discount	4½ ⅌ cent.	2 ⅌ cent.
Consols	93	94
French Rentes	71f. 97c.	69f. 30c.

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & Co., in their Liverpool Produce Circular of May 7, remark:

"At most of the country Grain markets held this week the quantity of English Wheat offering has been rather less than usual, and prices are generally quoted 1s. ⅌ quarter dearer. The number of Grain cargoes on passage to ports of call in the United Kingdom, according to last return, was as follows: 83 cargoes Wheat, 76 cargoes Maize, and 23 cargoes Barley; same time last year, 138 cargoes Wheat, 15 cargoes Maize, and 12 cargoes Barley. There are now on the coast, for sale, 14 cargoes of Wheat, 6 cargoes of Maize, and 8 cargoes of Barley, and the sales, C. F. & I., reported since our last, are 3 cargoes Black Sea Wheat, arrived, at 41s. 3d.@41s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Danubian Wheat, arrived, at 36s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 2 cargoes Mediterranean Wheat, arrived, at 36s. ⅌ 480 lbs., and 40s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; and 1 cargo American Spring at 43s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 3 cargoes Black Sea Maize, arrived, at 27s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 5 cargoes Mediterranean Maize, arrived, at 23s. to 26s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 6,400 qrs. Banat Maize, on passage, at 25s. 3d. to 26s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 23,800 qrs. Danubian Maize, at 26s. 3d. to 26s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs., May, June and July shipment. There was a fair attendance of country millers and dealers at Tuesday's market. Wheat met a good consumptive demand at an advance of about 2d. per cental on both White and Red. Flour quiet at previous prices. Indian Corn in fair request, at an improvement of 6d. to 1s. on Mixed and Round Yellow, and about 6d. on White. Beans slow, and without change in value. Peas steady. Oats and Oatmeal in moderate retail demand at previous prices. There was only a moderate attendance at this day's market. Wheat sold to a fair extent at the extreme prices of Tuesday, and in some instances at an advance of 1d. per cental. Flour quiet without any change in value. Indian Corn was a slow sale at the rates of last market day. Beans dull, and 6d. to 9d. lower. Peas rather better sold. Oats and Oatmeal in moderate request at late prices."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN THEIR BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.

Parties who are occupying, or who may occupy, safes in the BURGLAR-PROOF vault of this Bank, are informed that two capacious safes, 6x8 feet, are set aside for the gratuitous storage of silver ware and other valuables while the owners are absent from the City.

To those desirous of obtaining the greatest security for their valuable papers, we would state that there are still a few safes to be rented in the safe deposit vault of this Bank.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 19, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	103
Cotton, bales	429
Eggs, bbls	1,537
Flour, bbls	10,128
Flour, bags	....
Cornmeal, bbls	39
Cornmeal, bags	1,000
Wheat, bushels	15,238
Corn, bushels	14,471
Rye, bushels	....
Malt, bushels	9,250
Barley, bushels	1,300
Oats, bushels	54,714
Peas, bushels	291
Beans, bushels	....
Grass seed, bushels	....
Flaxseed, bushels	....
Dried Fruit, pkgs	8
Hides, No.	....
Hides, bundles	129
Hemp, bales	15
Hops, bales	56
Leather, sides	15,053
Resin, bbls	310
Crude Turp., bbls	....
Pitch, bbls	....
Tar, bbls	....
Sp'ts Turp'tine, bbls.	139
Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,518
Pork, bbls	252
Cut Meats, pkgs	8
Lard, pkgs	47
Lard, kegs	....
Beef, pkgs	25
Butter, pkgs	2,594
Cheese, boxes	1,827
Lard Oil, bbls	10
Tallow, pkgs	19
Grease, pkgs	....
Stearine, pkgs	50
Starch, bxs	1,190
Tobacco, hhds	457
Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	430
Whisky, bbls	510
Wool, bales	197
Oil Cake, pkgs	....
Peanuts, bags	15
Beeswax, pkgs	5
Rice, pkgs	86
Copper, bbls	14
Copper, cakes	....
Molasses, bbls	41
Skins, bdls	86

The export clearances since our last, as reported at he Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as ollows:

By the steamship *Nevada,* for Liverpool—100 bales Rags, 100 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 50 bbls. Starch, 1,042 bales Cotton, 34 hhds. Tobacco, 13,700 bushels Wheat, 10,700 lbs. Cheese, 65,000 lbs. Bacon, 6,740 bushels Corn, 2,128 lbs. Wax.

By the steamship *Queen,* for Liverpool—700 bbls. Flour, 20,179 bushels Wheat, 247 bbls. Resin, 617 bales Cotton, 538 hhds. Syrup, 15 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig *Nautilus,* for Cork—72,453 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Louisa,* for London—250 boxes Clocks, 2,269 bbls. Flour, 52 tons Logwood, 6 hhds. Tobacco, 7,200 Staves, 526,438 lbs. Oil Cake, 25 bbls. Lard Oil, 293 Pigs Lead, 700 boxes Prepared Corn.

By the brig *Robin,* Greenock—1,400 bbls. Tar.

By the brig *Adrianna Agragos,* Genoa—39,610 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $10@$10 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 923 bbls.

COFFEE—The market for all kinds is quiet, the demand being very light. We do not learn of any business. We quote: Java at 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14¾c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 26c.@28c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There is more doing to-day for spinning and export at about yesterday's prices, though in some instances concessions have been made by holders to induce business. The offerings continue free. The sales are 3,368 bales, including 1,942 bales to spinners, 41 to speculators, and 1,385 to exporters. Of the above 87 bales were sold last evening.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	25	25¼	25½	25¾
Good Ordinary	26	26¼	26½	26¾
Low Middling	27½	27¾	28	28¼
Middling	28¾	29	29¼	29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,128
Receipts last week	7,154
Receipts preceding week	5,519
Receipts since Jan. 1	282,479
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	607,613
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1. 1868	632,310
Export clearances since our last	4,928
Exports since Jan. 1	149,523
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	334,614
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,559
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	68,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,135,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,191,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,281,000
Exports same time last year	1,569,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	247,000
Estimated stock same time last year	182,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered rather more freely at a shade easier prices. The demand has been quite moderate, partly for export, for which latter purpose purchases have been reported of some 3,250 bbls. Extra State and Western, chiefly State, at $6 25@$6 45 ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,450 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$5 85; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 05@$6 45; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 45@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 20@$6 70 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 40@$5 85
Extra State	6 05@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 20@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 75
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 25@12 50

Southern Flour has been quiet, but quoted steady; sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., at $6 60@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues inactive at $6 30@$9 50 for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales, 385 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 75@$7 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Cornmeal is in less request at $4 35@$4 75 for Western, $4 25@$4 45 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 230 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather better supply, and slightly depressed in price. The demand has been moderate, mainly from export buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 43,000 bushels, including Amber Canadian, in bond, at $1 55; White Western at $1 57½@$1 60; Red and Amber Western at $1 53½@$1 60; No. 2 Spring (the first load by canal, which came from Oswego, by the old Oswego Line, and was received and sold by Messrs. W. H. IRWIN & Co.) at $1 46½, afloat; No. 2 do., at $1 42, to arrive; and White California at $1 70 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, especially desirable lots of new, which have been quoted firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 74c.@88c. for damp to very dry new Mixed Western; 88c.@89c. for old do. in store; 91c.@91½c. for do., delivered, and 63c.@73c. for unsound and heated, ⅌ bushel. Nothing really new in Rye, Barley or Malt. Oats have been in good demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,000 bushels Western at 77c.@78c., chiefly at 78c., afloat; 77½c.@78c., in store, ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* says: "The cargoes of the boats passing Fultonville, between noon on Monday and noon on Tuesday, were 7 of wheat, 2 of Flour, 27 of Lumber, 2 of Salt, 2 of Rye, 1 of Malt, 4 of Oats, 3 of Coal, and 4 of Corn. List of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1.30 P. M., May 18, 1869:

Wheat—Simcoe, Oswego; S. F. Phelps, Rome; Lizzie Nettles, Cayuga; Ida Miller, Rome; G. W. Hall, Geneva; J. R. Bentley, Buffalo; A. W. Horton, Buffalo; M. S. Chase, Buffalo.

Flour—J. A. Kelsey, Cayuga; James D. Morgan, Penn Yan.

Corn—E. T. Brown, Cayuga; M. P. Bush, Oswego; George H. Bedell, Buffalo; A. C. Lamoreaux, Buffalo; E. Hennesey, Oswego.

Oats—E. T. Brown, Cayuga; James D. Morgan, Penn Yan; Lizzie Nettles, Cayuga; W. H. Weaver, Geneva; G. W. Hall, Geneva; F. C. Reed, Montezuma; Charles Shaver, Jordan.

Rye—Nine Dingman, Oswego; M. E. McKeever, Rome.

Malt—E. F. Brown, Cayuga.

Salt—Smith Betts, Syracuse; C. E. Lamb, Salina.

Coal—Fall Brook, No. 14, Geneva; Fall Brook, No. 18, Geneva; Fall Brook, No. 19, Geneva.

Lumber, Logs and Shingles—Abigail, Buffalo; E. S. Houghtaling, Oswego; Frank Abill, Oswego; C. C. B. Walker, Corning; Martha, Corning; Anna Eliza, Corning; E. R. Ormon, Oswego; John T. Murray, Tonawanda; F. E. Cutler, Tonawanda; William H. Herrick, Oswego; Lizzie Nettles, Cayuga; A. D. Eno, Oswego; M. M. Southworth, Tonawanda; Winne Bowley, Oswego; A. P. Birch, Oswego; Amos Graves, Oswego; Siroc, Oswego; Charles O'Conor, Oswego; N. Huntley, Oswego; John Noys, Oswego; John H. Woods, Oswego; Scranton, Oswego; Nancy, Oswego; Moss Rose, Corning; Florence, Buffalo; G. W. Fowland, Geneva; M. Traffarn, Rome.

Glass—A. J. Walker, Dunbarton.

Oil Cake, &c.—J. A. Kelsey, Cayuga.

The export clearances from this port, since our last, add up 4,928 bbls. Flour, 33,879 bushels Wheat and 6,740 bushels Corn.

HAY—Bale Hay has been inquired for at from 60c.@65c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in fair demand at 80c.@$1 10 for Long and Short ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet since our last, including American at 5c.@10c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@10c.; Eastern, 5c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@8c.; Michigan, 5c.@8c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day, have been 184,865 Hides; sales, 34,400 Hides and 160 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, (in bond,) 31 lbs., 15½c. in gold, as they run; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 2,560 Dry Entre Rios, 22@23 lbs., 21c.@21½c., selected; 750 Dry Corrientes, 22½ lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Montevideo Kips, (to arrive,) 12 lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 800 Dry Cordova Kips, (to arrive,) 13 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry California, 22½ lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Central America, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,450 Dry Truxillo, 17 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Curacoa, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry St. Croix, 23 lbs., private terms; 9,500 Dry Texas, 21½@23 lbs., 21½c.@22½c., currency, as they run; 600 Dry Salted Matamoras, 35 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry Salted Maranham, 25 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, (to arrive,) 50 lbs., 11½c., gold, selected; 500 Wet Salted Rio Grande Ox, 54 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted Rio Janeiro Cow, 62 lbs., private terms; 700 Wet Salted Para, 45 lbs., private terms; 150 Wet Salted West India, 40 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Texas, (to arrive,) 65 lbs., private terms; 3,600 City Slaughters, Steer, 60@70 lbs., 11½c.@12c., currency, selected; 250 City Slaughters, Bulls, 90 lbs., 8½c., as they run; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive. 21@22 lbs., private terms; 60 bales Calcutta Cow, part to arrive, 9@11 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 205,400 Hides and 10 bales, (same time last year 164,300) as follows: 96,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 28,700 Dry Montevideo, 10,000 Dry Rio Grande, 1,600 Dry Rio Janeiro, 3,600 Dry California, 11,000 Dry Central American, 3,800 Dry Porto Cabello, 8,500 Dry Bahia, 1,800 Dry Minas, 1,100 Dry West India, 5,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 17,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 800 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 14,700 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 500 Wet Salted California, 1,000 Wet Salted Para, 10 bales Calcutta Cow.

LEATHER—An active inquiry prevails for Sole at rising prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter. Bellies, 22c.@23c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet but prices remain steady. Desirable lots are not plenty. 30 hhds. Muscovado sold at 53c. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Spirits Turpentine has been quite unsettled. The demand has been fair, chiefly to meet the wants of local dealers, and, with a stock reduced to below 500 bbls., sellers have been very firm in their views, and at the close it was difficult to name a price. A few small parcels merchantable order were obtainable at 48c. The sales were 40 bbls. at 47½c. in yard, and 48c. on dock; 50 bbls., to arrive, at 47½c., and 60 bbls., New-York order, to arrive, at 48c. ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 139 bbls. There has been a limited business reported in Resins; exporters have been backward, making no purchases for shipment to-day. Holders, however, were not disposed to yield, but in the absence of business, prices were nominal; 500 bbls. low No. 2 were sold at $2 70, and a small parcel fine at $8 ⅌ 280 lbs. We quote Strained Common, $2 55; Good Strained, $2 60; No. 2, $2 70@$3; No. 1, $3 65@$4 75; Pale, $5@$6 50; Extra Pale, $7@$8. The receipts of Resin were 310 bbls.; exports, 247 bbls. There were no sales of Tar noted to-day; Wilmington was quoted at $3 25@$3 50 for selected, and $2 60 for Washington. There were no receipts; 1,400 bbls. were cleared for Greenock by the brig *Robin.* We quote Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@49c., chiefly at 48c., for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4 25; Resin at $2 55@$12 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand including Crude Whale at $1@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17½; Crude Sperm at $1 92½@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 07; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market for Refined shows more life. There were a few sales noted for export; but as prices were ruling very strong, the business was mostly on speculative account. May oil was inquired for more freely. The sales were 1,500 bbls. Standard White, on the spot, at 32¼c.; 500 bbls. do. at 32c.; 2,000 bbls., up to the 25th, on private terms; 3,000 bbls. do., last of May delivery, at 32c.; 3,000 bbls., from May 20 to June 10, at 32¼c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia trade was rather sluggish, but lines were held with more confidence. Sales were 3,000 bbls. Standard White at 31¾c.; 1,500 bbls. do., for first half June, at 31½c.; 1,500 bbls. do.. ten to twenty days hence at 31¾c., and 1,500 bbls., from October to December at 33½c. ⅌ gallon. There was more demand for barreled Crude for shipment, with the sale of a cargo, 3,000 bbls., at 21¼c. ⅌ gallon. Crude in bulk was held more firmly, with, however, a light inquiry; the sales were 700 bbls., closing at 15¾c.@16c. The receipts of Refined here to-day were 1,518 bbls.; export clearances hence, 72,453 gallons, by the brig *Nautilus,* for Cork; 39,610 gallons, by the brig *Adrianna Agragos,* for Genoa.

PROVISIONS—Pork was in more request, chiefly on speculative account, at advanced prices, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,550 bbls., in lots, at $31 12@$31 50, closing at $31 50 regular for New Mess; $31 for Old Mess; $28 12½@$28 37½ for Prime Mess; $30 50 for Thin Mess, and $24 50@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. New Mess, all June, buyers' options, at $32; and 250 bbls. do., seller July, at $32 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been in more request at steady rates; sales equal to 240 packages, at 15¼c.@16c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, and 12¾c.@13¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is firm and in demand. Sales 170 bales, including Short Rib at 16¼c., and Long Clear on p. t. Lard has been in good demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 tierces and bbls. at 17¼c.@19¼c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17¾c.@18c. for City, and 18¾c.@19c. for Prime to very Choice Western Steam, ⅌ lb. Sales were also reported of 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller May, at 18¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in request and steady at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 250 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $26@$32 ⅌ tierce; sales, 90 tierces. Beef Hams are in demand at $26@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 180 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been in fair demand at previous figures.

RICE—Rules quiet, but prices are maintained; sales, 30 tierces. We quote: $8 50@$9 37 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—Raw has been very firm, though the volume of business has been light. Holders have confidence, and offer very sparingly. We quote Fair to Good Refining at 11⅝c.@12c., and No. 12 Box at 13c. The sales have been 431 hhds., at 12c. for Cuba, 13c. for Porto Rico, and 325 boxes Havana at 12¼c.@13c. ⅌ lb. For Refined the demand has been fair at steady prices, ranging from 14c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 78,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12c.; also 52,500 lbs. Stearine at 17¼c.@19¼c., and 45,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active at advanced prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 350 bbls., in lots, at 98c.@$1 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active and rates on Grain have been quoted firmer. For Liverpool there were taken 470 bales Cotton, by steamer, part at 5-32d. ⅌ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by do., at 1s. ⅌ bbl.; 55,000 bushels Grain, chiefly Wheat, at 3d., by steam and sail, ⅌ bushel; 312 tierces Lard, by steam, at 12s. 6d. ⅌ ton, and 200 tierces Beef, by do., at 2s. ⅌ tierce. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d., and 500 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 5d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with 2,000 quarters of Wheat at 4s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

[TRADE MARK.]
"AMERICAN RUBBER SPONGE,"
Manufactured only by the VENTILATING RUBBER SHOE COMPANY, No. 176 Broadway.
HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; would like to engage with a family going to Newport or any other part of the country; has good City reference. Address No. 236 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY an English Protestant woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; thoroughly experienced in the care and management of young children or nursery; can give many years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 39th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress; or as children's nurse and seamstress; no objection to go to the country; good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 104 5th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has 15 years' experience; no objection to travel to any part of the United States. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 434 5th-av., from 10 until 4 till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and Willcox & Gibbs' machine. Can be seen at her last place, No. 48 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a competent woman; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its infancy; has seven years' first-class reference from her last place. Call or address NURSE, No. 66 West 33d-st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; can flute; has first-class reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; best City reference; would prefer the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 233 East 45th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to go to the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress in a private family; has no objection to do a little chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Call or address at No. 110 West 40th-st., private stable, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, a Protestant; has taken the entire care of infants in first-class families many years; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 58½ West 10th-st., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best City references. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Call for two days at No. 460 6th-av., corner of 28th-st., in the upholstery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go with the family to the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 225 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as child's nurse and chambermaid: no objection to the country; best City references. Call for one day at No. 321 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., near 3d-av. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to the country; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 153 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; willing to go out by the day or week; understands dressmaking and all family sewing; has her own machine, Wheeler & Wilson. Call at or address No. 303 7th-av., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can do up ladies' fine washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 131 West 27th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or the care of children and plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st., Room No. 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 226 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation: is willing to assist in washing, and make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 547 West 29th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH cook; understands all kinds of cooking in all its branches; French and English cooking; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, fully competent, as nurse; is kind, willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at 1,170 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 7 East 30th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; or as nurse and chambermaid; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 303 East 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation to take care of an infant; has no objection to travel; has eight years' reference as nurse. Can be seen at No. 348 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as nurse. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 467 East Houston-st., corner Lewis-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler and Wilson's machine, to go out by the day or week in private families. Call at No. 201 7th-av., corner of 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH (Protestant,) girl, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; good reference. Call for two days at No. 158 (new No. 170) 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid or waitress, or take care of children, in the City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 112 West 33d-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly will go out by the day in families. Call at or address No. 246 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH person, a situation for light chamberwork and sewing, or would wait on a lady and sew. Apply at present employer's, No. 41 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as thorough chambermaid, or would do sewing or make up muslins if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at 31 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, TO GO OUT BY the day, house-cleaning or washing. Call at No. 427 East 17th-st.; good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid or waitress; City reference. Call at 397 6th-av. for two days.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLored servants, male and female, to fill every capacity, at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURants, &c., in want of well recommended servants can be suited at Mrs. LOWE'S large and first class establishment, No. 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A YEARLY SITUATION AS plain gardener; can take care of small place; is a sober, steady, single man; one horse and cow; has good references. Address M. H., No. 437 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, in the store, this week.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND REspectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business; can come well recommended by his last employer in the City. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; the best of references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant single young man of long experience; is a good groom and careful driver; best City reference. Address W. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable married man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can come highly recommended. Call or address T. D., carriage warerooms, No. 84 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands the care of horses and carriages; good and careful driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET AND traveling servant; speaks German, English, French; can bring best reference from his present employer. Call for H. M., No. 104 West 18th-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITuation by a trustworthy young man; has first-class City and country references; no objection to country. Address W. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN, a situation as coachman in the country; is a careful driver; understands gardening; best references. Address J. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN, (a Protestant,) a situation as coachman; understands his business; good recommendation. Address HINRICHSEN, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; has first-class City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Address O. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent single man, of long experience in the City; six years' reference from last place. Call or address B. W. Carriage Repository, 65 East 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARdener, a single man; has obtained the highest premiums for forced grapes and fruits of all kinds, flowers, vegetables; has references for such, and also for good character. Address Mr. HAVERTY, Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHout incumbrance, a situation as coachman and groom; would be willing to take charge of a gentleman's place; willing and obliging; four years' reference from last place. Address M. W., No. 410 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a German; can give six years' reference from his last place; country preferred. Address C. A., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, sisters preferred, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance out of town; must have City reference and be thoroughly capable. Apply at No. 285 Madison-av., old number.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, to go to the country; none other than an experienced person need apply; satisfactory City references required. Apply at No. 2 East 14th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE, to canvass for a valuable book, at a low price, and of ready sale; a large income can be realized by active agents. Apply at Room No. 37, No. 7 Murray-st., before 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron. One who is willing to go into the country a part of the year, and has good references, can apply at No. 51 5th-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—IN A BRITISH IMPORTING house, a smart, active boy; must write a good hand; one that resides with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 310 Post Office.

WANTED—AT NO. 317 WEST 33D-ST., AN honest girl to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing. None but temperate, or moderate drinkers, need apply.

WANTED—A CUTTER, TO CUT SHOP work by patterns; one that has experience. Apply at No. 116 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 205 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., from 10 to 12 o'clock, this day.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and fine washer, with City reference. Apply at No. 11 West 21st-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLEsale paper house in Philadelphia. Address W. E. FARRELL, No. 510 Minor-st., Philadelphia.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC MEYER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 19, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of May, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY S. LESZYNSKY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 20, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD R. KIMBALL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 20, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of May, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES R. DEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADONIRAM J. DECKER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Adoniram J. Decker, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of May, 1869.

my13-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH KLECKNER and CHARLES KLECKNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Kleckner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1869.

my6-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM H. GOOTMAN, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abraham H. Gootman in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall st., City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of May, 1869.

my6-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CAMP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Camp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1869.

my6-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH C. WATERS, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of May, A. D., 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th May, 1869.

my6-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PIERRE GIRAUD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 10th May, 1869.

my13-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMBROSE STEVENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 9th March, 1869.

my20-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Mr. Mayo and Miss Blanche Grey.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
LURLINE. Leading characters by Miss McCulloch, Mme. Bowler, Messrs. Bowler and Hall.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st. and 5th-av.
BARBE-BLEUE. Principal characters by Mlle. Tostee and Mons. Aujac.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CASTE. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Rose Eytinge and Miss Germon.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Another serious Irish riot has occurred. Two mobs got into a fight in Tralee; after a while the Police interfered, and then the opposing mobs united and made war as one party against the officers. Before the riot ended one rioter was killed and several wounded, and three of the Police were wounded.

Hon. JOHN JAY, our new Minister to Austria, has gone from London to Paris.

GENERAL.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislatures of the States of Florida and Alabama to treat concerning the annexation of West Florida to Alabama have agreed upon terms. The contract will be submitted to the two Legislatures for ratification, and then to Congress for approval or rejection.

The execution of JOHN GRIFFIN for the murder of PRICKETT, the wrestler, at Cincinnati, has been deferred until after a decision of the Supreme Court of the State can be had in June, on the ground that a defective transcript of the indictment was made by the clerk. GRIFFIN was to have been hanged on the 27th inst.

The Board of Overseers of Harvard College have finally acted on the nomination by the corporation of Professor CHARLES G. ELLIOT to the Presidency of the University. At a special meeting held yesterday the nomination was confirmed by a vote of sixteen to eight. Mr. ELLIOT was nominated early in the Spring.

RICHARD PATTISON, money delivery clerk for Harnden's Express in Baltimore, was seized in that city yesterday at No. 16 North Charles-street, while in the performance of his duty, bound, gagged and robbed of $16,000 which he had for delivery for different parties. Before he could free himself from his toils and give an alarm, the robbers had escaped with their booty.

It is reported in Washington that several hundred men are in camp near New-Orleans, drilling and perfecting themselves in the use of arms, preparatory to going to Cuba to aid the insurgents. The exact position of the camp is unknown to the United States authorities, and every precaution is used to prevent its becoming known. The men are mostly ex-rebel and Union soldiers, and are well armed with Spencer rifles. Two vessels have been chartered to take these men to the Florida coast, from which place a steamer will convey them to the eastern end of the Island of Cuba. The sum of $170,000 has been raised in New-Orleans, it is further said, to equip and transport the men, and $40,000 has been received from Savannah.

In the United States District Court, at Baltimore, GEORGE ROBINSON, THOMAS PAYNE and JOHN BURNS, seamen, indicted for mutiny on board the ship *Tabor*, Captain OTIS, of Bath, Me., in Annapolis Roads, in March last, have been convicted. ROBINSON has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and PAYNE and BURNS to two years each.

The roofing-paper mill of JOHN W. DIXON, at Norristown, Penn., was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. It is supposed that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion in a lot of oily stuff deposited on the premises. The loss is about $20,000; insurance, $15,000, principally in Philadelphia offices.

At the annual meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society, held on Tuesday evening, J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL was elected President, CHARLES J. HOADLEY Corresponding Secretary, and JAMES B. HOSMER Treasurer.

A man named GEORGE DIXON, *alias* John Williams, was arrested in Waterbury, Conn., on Tuesday night, by Officers DAVIS and MCLAUGHLIN, of the Thirty-second Precinct New-York Police, assisted by the local Police. WILLIAMS was tried and convicted in New-Jersey, in 1866, for murder and highway robbery, but in some way escaped the gallows and was sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison in Trenton. During a fire in the building he escaped, and went to Waterbury last March, and has since worked steadily as a journeyman carpenter. He was arrested in bed, and being a powerful man, made a desperate resistance.

The inauguration of Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS, the Governor elect of New-Hampshire, which takes place in June, is to be a quiet affair, with no military display, as is customary.

A large flour mill and contents in the town of Mitchell, Canada, owned by FRANCIS HOLLAND, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, causing a loss of $100.000.

The Middleton Academy, in Randolph County, N. C., was recently entirely destroyed by an incendiary fire. The school admitted colored pupils, and there was strong feeling against it on that account.

Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature have passed a bill to authorize any married woman to be an executrix, administratrix, guardian or trustee, to which offices they have been ineligible heretofore under the laws of that State, though unmarried women are allowed to fill them.

CÆSAR WIGGINS, one of the ten negroes on trial at Savannah for the murder of Messrs. BROADBACKER and BUCKMAN on the 5th of December, was yesterday found guilty of murder. The others will be tried in succession.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received word from Canada that the tide of immigration from the Dominion to the States is greatly increasing, and that considerable alarm is manifested by the authorities at the exodus: and also that the *France Canadian*, a paper published at St. Johns, Canada, says from $700 to $1,000 worth of tickets to the United States are sold daily at that station.

General COOPER, commanding the Tennessee State Guards, has resigned and been mustered out of service. He gives as his reason for resigning that the service will no longer justify the retention of field officers.

Hon. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, United States Minister to Great Britain, sailed yesterday, in the steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool, accompanied by his wife and three daughters and General BADEAU, Assistant Secretary of Legation.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new steamer *America*, which lately made a successful trial trip to Sandy Hook, was yesterday opened to visitors at pier No. 43 North River. She will remain open to-day and to-morrow, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The absconding partner of the firm of DAVIS & AKIN, brokers, has not yet been arrested, and no clue has been obtained as to his whereabouts.

The Board of Supervisors have confirmed the County Tax Levy as passed by the Legislature.

The case of DAVIS, the alleged perjurer, was resumed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, but was not characterized by any exhibition of violent excitement on the part of the prisoner, as on the previous day.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a lengthy session yesterday afternoon. A Committee was appointed to advise about the best location and probable cost of forty public drinking hydrants, to be erected in this City. The salary of the Chemist was fixed at $2,000 per year, which is to cover all expenses incurred in performing the work of the Board. Thompson-street was reported to be in a filthy condition, and the Counsel was instructed to advise the best means of remedying the evil. The Board finally adjourned until Wednesday next.

The New-York Board of Education held its second meeting last evening, at the hall in Grand-street. It was resolved that, if possible, teachers should hereafter be paid directly, instead of through the Principals of their schools, as was the old practice. The office of Reader was abolished, and the duties of the same were charged upon the Clerk. The Finance Committee reported the financial condition of the Board. Various sums were appropriated for school purposes, after which the Board adjourned.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, but no trials of liquor dealers were held. Applications for the reduction of license fees were received from various liquor sellers of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island and other places, and were referred to the Committee on Applications. Delegates from Brooklyn temperance societies addressed the Board, and urged a vigorous enforcement of the law.

The Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York held a meeting yesterday afternoon. R. L. LARREMORE presided, and Mr. HITCHMAN acted as clerk. No business was transacted.

The Workingwomen's Association met last night at Plimpton's Building, Astor-place. An essay was read by Mrs. NORTON upon the alleged decline of marriage in this country, and remarks were made by Mr. MARVIN, Mrs. ELEANOR KIRK, Mrs. CECILIA BURLEIGH, Dr. CHARLOTTE LOZIER and others.

The Alabama Question—The Obligations and Rights of Neutrality.

It is said that President GRANT has no desire to reopen negotiations with England on the *Alabama* question,—holding that "it is for the British Government to say whether *they* desire it to remain in its present shape." It is not quite clear on what basis this opinion rests. We complain of the conduct of England, and make demands upon her for redress and damages. As between the two nations, the burden of urging those complaints, and pressing payment of those damages, rests with us. England will be content *not* to pay quite as long as we will be content not to *insist* upon payment. If we do not intend to compel her to give us redress, then, perhaps, the best thing we can do is to drop the subject; but we ought not to do so with any very confident expectation that she will take it up.

In its relations to the general subject of international law, and the obligations and duties of neutral Powers, the question presents another aspect, and it is probably this view of the case which the President has in mind. We are not likely soon again to be at war, in any contest in which England will be neutral: she is much more likely hereafter to be belligerent and we shall be neutral. Our positions will be the reverse of what they were during our rebellion. Upon England, therefore, rather than upon us, will fall the consequences of any important change in the general obligations of neutral Powers. England, during our war, practically gave a very loose construction to those obligations. Either by her permission, or through her neglect, her subjects were allowed to build, equip and man ships of war for the service of a belligerent rebellion,—unrecognized as an independent State,—against a friendly Power. Of that action we complain as of a breach of international law and a violation of the duties of national friendship. England does not claim that such action as was taken within her jurisdiction would be right, but asserts that she did all she could to prevent it, and failed only from such accidents as every administration of law is liable to encounter,—and she resists the attempt to hold her responsible for those accidents, as if they were intentional acts of wrong-doing. We, on the contrary, insist that these acts must be acknowledged as *wrongs* and redressed as such, or declare that we will accept them as the rule of our action in any similar contingencies that may arise hereafter. That is to say, if Ireland should rebel against England, as the South rebelled against us, we will claim the *right* to send ships out of American ports for the Irish service against English commerce, just as ships went out of English ports, in the Confederate service, against American commerce; and we will plead the escape of the *Alabama, Florida, &c.*, as our justification for so doing. And we can then do England more damage than England did us. So that she is more interested than we are in having this question settled now.

This is probably the process of reasoning by which General GRANT reaches the conclusion ascribed to him, if it be true that he holds that opinion at all. It does not seem to us either statesmanlike or worthy the reputation hitherto enjoyed by our Government, for the high and honorable views it has always held and acted upon, of the obligations of neutrality. Nor can we, with any show of justice or propriety, convert what England claims to have been an accident into a rule of law, to be followed by us as a precedent. England has hitherto insisted on the duty of neutrality as between contending parties to a civil war; and in the Portuguese war for the succession to the Crown, she would not allow warlike equipments by either party in her ports, and when an armament had been fitted out at Plymouth in disguise, and sailed to support the cause of one of the claimants to the Crown, the English Government sent a naval force and intercepted it. She ought to have done the same when the *Alabama* left Liverpool to cruise in the rebel service:—and we may rightfully hold her responsible for this failure to discharge an acknowledged obligation of neutrality. But we not only have no right,—but it would be a very gross wrong on our part,—to regard that failure as having effected a change in the settled code of international law and to make it the rule of action for ourselves in an analogous case.

There can be no doubt that it is, and always will be, our policy and our interest to hold ourselves aloof from the wars of Europe. Our general position will be that of neutrals, and we shall, therefore, be permanently interested in enlarging and strengthening the rights and privileges of neutral Powers. However grievous the wrong done us by England during our civil war, we have outlived the injury it involved. Any injury we might inflict upon her in return, would be only revenge, not redress of grievances. But we are and always shall be interested in a strong, clear, firm code of rights and privileges for neutral Powers; and we should be careful to do nothing now that will impair that code or deprive us of its advantages hereafter.

Mr. James Fisk, Jr., and His Libel Suits.

We see it announced in some of our exchanges, that Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., has discontinued his libel suits against the Springfield *Republican* and the New-York *Tribune*. What may be his motive for so doing, we do not know. Whether he has concluded that his character cannot be injured, or that it has been so badly damaged as to be beyond repair, we are not informed. Probably, however, the sums for which he has sued those journals,—a paltry $100,000 in each case,—do not seem to him adequate to the emergency.

No such objection holds in our case, and we trust he does not intend, for that or any other reason, to discontinue the suits commenced against the TIMES. We want those suits tried. They allege damage to his character to the amount of a million and a quarter, a sum which, if recovered, will do something toward patching up his reputation, and may even bolster up his failing credit for a little longer. The amount claimed is certainly respectable. By means of swearing that he resides in Massachusetts, he has succeeded in bringing the suit in a Federal Court not overburdened with business and presided over by a learned, able and industrious Judge: and now that the regular theatrical season is drawing to a close, Mr. FISK, Jr., can find leisure to attend to the suit and thus bring it to a speedy trial.

There are several points involved in Mr. FISK's career, and especially in his financial operations, which, for the information and protection of the public, ought to be thoroughly cleared up; and a libel suit affords the best possible means of bringing this about. The history and nature of his relations to the Erie Railroad—the amount of bonds he has caused to be issued, the amount of money he got for them, and *what has become of it*, are all points of very great interest to a great many people. In the various railroad suits that have been had, he has managed to evade them all; but in a libel suit he cannot do so, and we propose to avail ourselves to the fullest extent, and for the public good, of all the opportunities which the law affords us for making the investigation thorough and satisfactory. We shall have the opportunity, first, to prove the truth of everything we have said of Mr. FISK; next, to show, by its relation to the public interest, that it was said with good and justifiable motives: and finally, that Mr. FISK's character is one which cannot possibly be injured by anybody, to *one hundredth* part of the extent he imagines it to have been injured by us. In the course of such a trial, covering so large a field and involving so many points as this one does, we shall be able to show a great many things which could not possibly be elicited in an ordinary controversy growing out of business relations.

We protest, therefore, against Mr. FISK's discontinuing the suits he has commenced against us. The various little attempts he has made at bullying or black-mailing us into silence or acquiescence in his views and purposes, are of no consequence, and we are quite willing to overlook them. We do not propose to change our course of comment upon Mr. FISK and his financial operations in any respect, or in the least particular. The only effect his proceedings can have will be to enlarge the field of comment, and sharpen the public interest in the whole affair.

But it is greatly for the interest of the public that the suits should go on. FISK, Jr., is a phenomenon,—one which the public ought to understand a good deal better than they do. The three-tailed calf, or the horned seal, was a commonplace, everyday affair, by the side of FISK, Jr. His operations in Wall-street and elsewhere have been more curious than the performances of Alladin, Blue Beard, and Signor BLITZ put together. It will not do to let such a natural curiosity pass away, and join the megatheria and ichthyosauri of antediluvian days, without a more thorough exploration than he has yet received. A trial, in a United States Court, of the suits he has commenced, will give a first-rate chance for such a dissection as will leave nothing to be desired. It ought to be *ante-mortem*, for the sake both of the subject and of the spectators: so we beg Mr. FISK, Jr., to lose no time, but push the trial forward as rapidly as possible. He will find us quite ready for active operations. But he must not be surprised if the parties to the case, plaintiff and defendant, should change places during the trial.

The Action of the Judges in the Habeas Corpus of Pearsall and O'Connor.

It seems to us that the action of the Judges in the matter of the two women, PEARSALL and O'CONNOR, who are imprisoned in the Tombs under warrants issued by Judge CARDOZO, should not be passed by without more discussion than it has yet received. If the action of Judge CARDOZO, or that of Judges SUTHERLAND and CLERKE is to be accepted as legal and proper, then we have entered upon a very different condition of things from what has hitherto been understood to exist.

Judge CARDOZO in what he said on adjourning the case, has given to the public the motive for his course. But while the Judge is entitled to all credit for his desire to save a child from evil influences, it must be borne in mind that however praiseworthy such a desire may be, it does not warrant him in overstepping the bounds of legal action. Judges are set to administer the law. When they have done that, their duties are ended.

Now, to take Judge CARDOZO's statement of what he has done: He was desirous of saving this child from an evil life, and he was satisfied that these two women had aided their sister in thwarting this purpose. He also learned that they were keeping a house of ill-fame. He thereupon exercised his power as a Magistrate, and issued warrants, as he says, "for their arrest to answer these criminal charges." Whether this has been a uniform course of action on Judge CARDOZO's part in similar cases, has nothing to do with the legality of his action in this case—and assuming that his action thus far was strictly legal, what is there in the case which would warrant the taking of any different course with the case of these women, than is taken in the case of any other woman who is held to answer such a charge? They were only "held *to answer*." They were therefore, according to the rule of law, held to be innocent; for they had not yet been proved to be guilty. Yet we find that these two women were imprisoned from the 7th to the 12th of May under this charge, without any examination whatever, or any steps being taken toward an examination. The question arises at once, whether that is the usual course of proceeding in the case of parties accused of crime. If it is not, what excuse is proffered for taking an unusual course in this case?

But it is stated that when an application was made to Judge CARDOZO for an investigation into the matter, he notified Mr. TOWNSEND, the lawyer who appeared for the women, that if he took up the case he would "make a personal enemy of him (the Judge) for life." If this be so, it seems to us that Judge CARDOZO has been guilty not only of a violation of the rights, which these women, even if they were the worst in New-York, are entitled to as well as if they were the best. The worst of criminals are entitled to have legal counsel, and to have their cases brought before the Courts to be dealt with according to due process of law; and for a Judge to threaten a lawyer with personal hostility, simply because he proposes to assert and defend the rights of a person who is accused, is an act of oppression which ought to be a ground of impeachment, if it is not.

But not only was that action of Judge CARDOZO's, (if such was his action,) an act of oppression toward these accused persons, but it was an assault upon the Bar, which they will not do well to pass by in silence. If, in addition to the difficulties which judicial favoritism already throws in the way of the practice of the legal profession in this City, lawyers are to be exposed to threats of personal hostility from the Judges if they take up this case or that, or appear to defend the rights of this man or that, the practice of the law will be a very different thing from what it has been. Lawyers have often been called upon to meet and oppose a public sentiment, to incur class hostility or sectional prejudice, in the defence of those who were accused; but we cannot recall any case in history where a threat of personal hostility for such a cause has come from a Judge to a member of the Bar. If the old traditions of the Bar are not entirely obsolete, if the firmness in resisting oppression, for which liberty and law have oftentimes been indebted to the members of the Bar, has not been entirely dry-rotted, if the practice of the law in New-York is not a very different thing to-day from what it was fifty years ago, Judge CARDOZO will hear a response from the New-York Bar to his threat which he will do well to heed.

But again we find that when the writs of *habeas corpus* in the cases were returned before Judge CARDOZO, he adjourned the hearing upon them for a week, because, as he said, he was "engaged from 9:30 o'clock in the morning till late in the evening in the discharge of public duties." The statute of the State ordains that when a person under arrest is brought up before the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, the examination into the legality of the imprisonment shall be "*immediate*." Judge CARDOZO is too good a lawyer not to know that a postponement of a week is not giving such "immediate" examination. And whatever other public duties he may have had to perform, there is no law that we know of that would compel him to postpone for them this "immediate" action which the law enjoins upon him. Moreover, the question arises at once, if Judge CARDOZO's engagements were so pressing that he must postpone this hearing for a week, why was it that he had procured the other Judges to promise to make any writ which they might issue in the case returnable only before *him*? If he had thus secured the hearing of the case before himself, it would seem that he ought not, in justice, to put forth the plea of his engagements as a reason for refusing the "immediate" examination, the right to which was given to these parties by law.

Extraordinary as the course pursued by Judge CORDOZO appears to have been, we are even more amazed at the course alleged to have been taken by Judges SUTHERLAND and CLERKE. These Judges are stated to have admitted that they had promised to Judge CORDOZO to make any writ of *habeas corpus* that they might be called upon to issue for these women, returnable before that Judge alone; and the story receives confirmation in the fact that Judge CLERKE, who did issue the writ and who was sitting at Chambers, where such matters would naturally be heard, did make it returnable, not before himself, but before Judge CARDOZO, who was at the time holding the Circuit for the trial of jury causes. How can these Judges justify themseves for promising to so far abdicate their functions and shirk the duties which the law imposes on them? The whole theory of the law of *habeas corpus* is that persons may be illegally imprisoned; that some Judge or Magistrate, or other person, may, from perhaps the best of motives, have ordered the arrest and imprisonment without warrant of law for his action, and therefore it is that the law provides that every person thus imprisoned shall be entitled to a writ of *habeas corpus*, to have the imprisonment inquired into. And yet, if this story is true, these Judges have agreed that they would not aid in having the legality of this imprisonment inquired into, except *by the very officer who had ordered the imprisonment*. That is not the *habeas corpus* which the law intended. It may not be clear that these Judges have violated the letter of the law which inflicts a penalty upon a Judge who refuses to issue a *habeas corpus*, but they have certainly violated the spirit of it. It may be that they have done this inadvertently. It can hardly be that they have given this promise under a threat of personal enmity if they did not give it; but whatever be the reason, we are satisfied that they will yet, if they do not already, regret ever having made such a pledge.

Our Minister to Spain.

General D. E. SICKLES has been appointed Minister to Spain, to succeed Hon. JOHN P. HALE, whose resignation, to take effect on the 1st of July, has been accepted. The appointment elicits strong approval in some quarters, and quite as strong censure in others. The General's qualification for the position is universally conceded. He served the country during the war with fidelity and energy, and made fewer mistakes, perhaps, than any other volunteer officer. Though he had been all his life an ardent and thorough-going political partisan, he abandoned all connection with politics, and neither made a political speech nor wrote a political letter till the close of the war,—thus completely silencing in his own case the suspicion that he entered the service for the sake of political preferment. Though originally a Democrat, with very strong Southern proclivities, upon the outbreak of the rebellion he gave his support to the Union Party and the Administration which that party had placed in power, and has ever since been a zealous and effective Republican. He is an able lawyer, has had large experience in public affairs, and will be an adroit and skillful diplomatist. He was at one time United States Secretary of Legation while Mr. BUCHANAN was Minister, in London, and took a leading part in the famous Ostend Conference, which was justly unpopular at the time, but which nine-tenths of the people have forgotten all about.

Reopening Reconstruction.

The Washington *Chronicle* protests that, in calling for such interference by the Government as shall perpetuate Republican ascendency in the South, it has "no thought of reopening reconstruction, nor of any executive or legislative interference with the affairs of any legally restored Southern State, except such as would be entirely proper and constitutional in any other State in the Union." This is right. Neither the President nor Congress has any more authority in the reconstructed States than in States that never needed reconstruction. Where the work is finished, Federal power is subject to the same limitations that govern it in New-York.

But are those who care above all things for partisan ascendency prepared to concede that Georgia is a "legally restored" State? Is not the qualifying phrase intended to except that State, against which a great hue and cry has been raised, and concerning which the demand for measures to secure Republican supremacy has most force? What we wrote in regard to the disposition of extremists to reopen reconstruction, referred mainly to Georgia, whose compliance with the terms of the Reconstruction acts was accepted by Congress as complete. The aim of most of the current exaggerations on the subject of outrage and murder seems to be the furnishing a pretext for upsetting what has been done there, with the view of obtaining an ascendency otherwise not likely to be had. Interference of this nature would not be more proper and constitutional in Georgia than in any Northern State.

Undoubtedly, as the *Chronicle* says, the military power of the Government may be used to suppress disorders, should the Executives of any of the Southern States "find their powers inadequate for the preservation of order, and request such interference." Assuming the condition of Georgia in respect of crime to be as it is described by the *Tribune* of this City and the *Chronicle* of Washington, how does it happen that the local Executive has not applied for Federal help? We are told that local authority is "inadequate for the preservation of order," that it is powerless to prevent crime or to punish its perpetrators, and that, for this reason, the National Government should step in and do something decisive. And yet, so far as the public know, Governor BULLOCK has not confessed the inadequacy of the means at his disposal, or requested General GRANT to render assistance. What is the inference? Is the condition of Georgia not so bad as mischief-makers hereabout represent it to be?—or is Governor BULLOCK culpably remiss in not exerting the power he possesses, or in not applying for Federal help, if that power is insufficient?

We suspect that Governor BULLOCK is not wholly unconnected with the effort for slandering the State of which he is the unworthy head. He is a devout worshiper of the loaves and fishes, which are fast slipping from his grasp. He wants the Government to go to his relief, and has tried to find excuses for its going. The defeat of the Fifteenth Amendment was the work of his tools, and was then paraded by him as good ground for Congressional interference. Exposed and frustrated in that trick, he now seeks to invest every violation of law with a political complexion, that "danger to loyal life" may influence the President. The fraud is too palpable to be successful.

Naturalization Frauds.

However it may be in this State, it seems that there are places where naturalization frauds are punished. Our readers will find in another column a report of the conviction, before Judge FIELD, in the United States District Court, in New-Jersey, of one WILLIAM P. KELLY for perjury in swearing before a Court in that State that a man named RYAN had been in the country long enough to be entitled to become a citizen. KELLY was, as we understand, somewhat prominent as a Democratic politician, and very strong efforts were put forth to prevent his conviction. The facts were very clear, however, and the jury were only out about ten minutes.

New-Jersey is not so far away but that what is done before the Courts there may, perhaps, have a good effect here. It is therefore quite important that the fact of this conviction should be made known in Democratic circles here, and we hope that the *World* will give publicity to it. If it should happen that one of its enthusiastic readers should hereafter be convicted of a similar offence, by reason of its failure to make known the fact of this conviction, would not that paper have prepared the way for a remorse which might be too much for its tender conscience?

The only comment we have to make is that New-Jersey has done well, and that our officials may well take notice of what she has done.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gold rose as high yesterday as 144¼, though it went down a fraction before the close of business. General SHERMAN, who visited Wall-street in the course of the day, ridiculed the talk of war with which the bulls were frightening each other.

Our news from England to-day gives further evidence of the feeling that has been stirred up there by the new discussion on the *Alabama* claims. If the English had waited till our Government, through its accredited representatives, had assumed new ground after the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty, they might at least have saved themselves a great deal of hot blood.

The Courts are taking serious action regarding the *delinquencies of our railroad and telegraph companies*. The other day we noticed the fact that, in a Court in this City, an individual had recovered damages to the extent of $6,600 from a telegraph company for failure to send a message involving business interests. Since then a gentleman has brought suit in the Supreme Court here before Judge SUTHERLAND, against a railroad company, for the loss of his trunks and baggage through the negligence of the company; and the jury found a verdict in his behalf, awarding him damages to the extent of $10,000. Both of these just verdicts will greatly gratify the public, who have long been accustomed to suffering grievous wrongs at the hands of telegraph and railroad companies. As a rule, the sufferers have borne these wrongs as well as they could, choking down their feelings of complaint, and despairing of any remedy. On one side were great corporations with plenty of capital which they were willing to spend in legal conflict rather than consent in any case to give redress to the injured party; and people have generally felt the hopelessness of entering into a struggle with these corporations. If you lost by them, you could do nothing but pocket the loss; and if your remonstrance brought you insult, what could you do but swallow it? It was well for the public at large, that in the two cases on which we are commenting, it was rich men who happened to lose through the negligence of the telegraph company and the railroad company; for how could anybody but rich men possessed of money and time for the prosecution of such cases have carried them through against the companies? Still the lessons are valuable; and it would be well for these corporations to take warning by them.

The *Sun*, with questionable taste, exults over the fact that the proprietors of the *Tribune* have been constrained to dismiss from their employment several subordinates who have been detected in delivering news belonging to the Associated Press to parties and newspapers not entitled to it. This action was taken in compliance with one of the rules of the Associated Press, to which all its members had given their assent. We trust the *Sun* will not overlook the fact that the same rule prohibits the employment of the parties so detected "by *any member* of the Association without consent of them all,"—and that it is quite as binding on the *Sun* as on the *Tribune*.

A French journalist gives an amusing illustration of the way in which the present Government manufactures such homage as is displayed for the memory of "*mon oncle.*" On the night of NAPOLEON's death (May 4-5) there are always deposited large numbers of floral offerings and "immortal crowns" around the Napoleonic column in the Place Vendôme; and it is supposed that these souvenirs are hung out in the early morning by the veterans of the First Empire, in honor of their illustrious and beloved leader. It happened, however, that on the night in question, about 2 o'clock, a journalist (NOEL PARFAIT) passed by the Place Vendôme, and saw a cart driven up which was filled with these pathetic souvenirs, and a body of men stepped forth and quickly and quietly arranged them in proper order round the column. He heard from the employes such remarks as this, "Hand me some Souvenirs." "Pass some Regrets," &c., &c. He hastened to the office of his journal, where he humorously described the "spontaneity of the homage that an idolizing population renders each year to the memory of the great Man!"

General BUTLER must be anxious for a quarrel with the Administration when he actually threatens it with assault unless it secures the Southern loyalists against "open insult" and the negroes against maltreatment. President GRANT has but very little power over these matters. As regards Georgia, of which BUTLER especially complains, things have been managed exclusively by Congress; and the only way in which the Executive can prevent insult or maltreatment either to whites or blacks, is by enforcing the laws of Congress. Let BUTLER, before attacking GRANT, show him wherein he has failed, in this regard.

It shows a wonderful turn of the times when the voice of an Irish Catholic Archbishop is held to be of the highest importance to the English interest in Ireland. Archbishop LEAHY speaks in a Pastoral Letter for the Queen's Government against all agrarian outrages, and in a spirit which one would rather expect to find in the address of some Protestant Bishop. Very likely the Catholic dignitaries will soon be everything in all great questions concerning Ireland and the Protestants of the same order little or nothing. Indeed, it is not at all improbable that, in a decade or two, the old Catholic hierarchy of Ireland may be the mainstay of England against the malcontent Protestantism of the island! Stranger things have come to pass.

It appears that a number of "Workingmen's Associations" in London have petitioned the House of Lords to take a stand against the abolition of the Irish Church. The Lords would doubtless like to oblige the workingmen in this matter; but how would they dare to disoblige the House of Commons?

It seems that Mme. ADOUARD, who lately traveled and lectured in this country, and went as far as Utah, has been giving the Parisians some rather remarkable ideas about the Mormons, especially the women, based on the discoveries she made in her investigations. The fact is that Mme. ADOUARD spent but a few days in Salt Lake City, stopping, while there, at a "gentile" hotel, and as she did not speak the English language, and had no means of seeing the workings of polygamy, or overcoming the difficulties in the way of obtaining access to Mormon households, it is not to be supposed that she can be very well informed regarding the prevailing sentiment, or the state of affairs, among that eccentric people.

The compromise between the Vandenbergh Underground Railway scheme and Mr. OGDEN's, is at least better than no railway at all, and presents no great engineering difficulties. The necessity of open cuttings in the lower part of the island is due to the fact that no tunnel could be cut across Canal-street, except through water —the level there being only sixteen to twenty feet above the tide; and although this might be managed for a length of a few yards, it would be impossible for the distance required by any tunnel at a gradient from City Hall.

Society is always subject to a number of little moral epidemics—and immoral epidemics also, as everybody is aware. When anything remarkable is done and talked about, a great many will think of doing the same. The other day a set of desperadoes with a wagon tried to carry off some valuable property from Broadway in the noonday; and we had yesterday an account of another "lifting" by some fellows in a wagon, who got clear off with $500 worth. All who must have goods on a sidewalk ought to keep a sharp lookout for light wagons—at least till the novelty of this thing wears off.

It is said that General COCHRANE is to go to Paraguay on a special mission. He probably goes to hunt up our regular Minister, General MCMAHON, who has mysteriously disappeared. Somebody will probably have to go to hunt up General COCHRANE by-and-by.

A Note from Robert L. Pell, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of this morning contains a notice of a charge made against me by NATHANIEL W. WOLF, of uttering to him a forged mortgage. The mortgage was on lands formerly owned by me, and was sold to Mr. WOLF in the regular course of business without recourse in 1860. He foreclosed it in 1865, and there being a deficiency, he now attempts to obtain it from me by black-mail. I was informed that I should not be troubled, if I would pay the alleged debt, and the warrant lay in the hands of Captain JOURDAN for several weeks. I preferred to meet the false charge squarely, and went before the Recorder with full proof regarding the execution and validity of the mortgage, having the real estate agent who made the sale to the mortgagor with me. The prosecutor failed to appear, and the Recorder permitted me to go on my own recognizance upon my counsel, Mr. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, stating his acquaintance with the facts. It would be easier, perhaps, to pay the money than to fight Mr. WOLF, but some one must resist the black-mailing which seems to prevail, and I choose to be one.

Respectfully yours,
ROBT L. PELL.

The Railroad Jubilee in San Francisco.

From the Alta California, May 9.

San Francisco distinguished herself yesterday by the enthusiastic jubilee with which she celebrated the completion of the first iron highway across the continent. Never has [illegible] awakened the attention of our people, and rightly was the occasion honored. The notice for preparation was short, and public anticipation somewhat dulled by the conflicting reports relative to the proposed postponement of the celebration; but notwithstanding this, the turnout was very large, the procession a grand display, and the enthusiasm which prevailed throughout the city was notably high. It was a civic celebration which has never before been equaled in San Francisco, and [illegible] the liveliest interest of every class and nationality. It was gratifying to participate in a demonstration so hearty, so spontaneous and so universal [illegible] enthusiasm. The procession was, of course, the feature of the occasion, and its noble proportions and scenic pageantry were the admiration of all. As was fitting, the mechanic arts were most largely represented in the spectacle, machinists, boiler-makers, foundrymen and workers [illegible] turning out in great force. The [illegible] in the pageant which celebrated the consummation of the great triumph of mechanical and scientific skill over the natural obstacles which lay in the path of the iron road. The event was duly honored [illegible] day of jubilee, and the locomotive, drawn by a score of horses which preceded them, was [illegible] triumphal chariot that ever graced the procession of a Roman conqueror.

The event thus magnificently honored in the chief city of the Pacific has no mere local significance. It marks not only the material progress of the nation, but of the world. It is interesting [illegible] California [illegible] a day which will always be memorable hereafter. It was on the 8th day of May that the American army gained the first victory on Mexican soil [illegible] Palo Alto; it was on the 9th of May that the victory of Resaca de la Palma was achieved; and it was [illegible] the Mexican war which gave California to the Union. Henceforth we will remember the 8th of May as the anniversary of two events, both of the highest importance, but [illegible] far apart in their consequences. As the 8th of May, 1846, was linked with the chain of events which brought California into the sisterhood of States, so the 8th of May, 1869, will be remembered as the day on which California was united to the older States of the Republic by a band of iron which stretches across the continent from ocean to ocean.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Havana, May 15, *via* Nassau, N. P., reached this port yesterday. Purser Oscar Crocheron will accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of letters and papers.

Gossip Concerning the Volunteers—The Confiscation Policy—War News—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, April 15, 1869.

There is trouble again coming to the Spanish volunteers. They are now fighting and growling among themselves, which is a blessing to the community at large, and prevents them from turning their attentions to other quarters. The second battalion refuses to serve any longer under Colonel Zulueta, because he aided the Captain-General to release an innocent prisoner. The fifth battalion has ostracized Ramon Herrera, their colonel, the hero of the Villanueva theatre, because he had not sufficient influence to compel Dulce to take them to Matanzas on Sunday last, instead of the ligeros and guides. Their quarrel reminds one forcibly of a crowd of children, where one is angry and crying because the other got the biggest piece of candy. Their revenge is in keeping with the cause; they would not march past the palace when going on guard, but took a by-street; I understand that Dulce has been crying ever since because he couldn't see his fifth battalion. But, in simple justice, it must be stated that these volunteers are not as black as they are painted by some people. If from 100 to 200 were expelled from every battalion, the remainder of the force would compare favorably in every respect with any corps of citizen soldiery in the world. The members are nearly all men of position, and recruited from the ranks of commerce and trade. Those who ought to be expelled are ignorant fanatics whose political blindness does not allow them to see or understand reason, and whose fanaticism will lead them to commit excesses on men to a certain extent influenced by these fanatics, who, in their turn, always find staunch adherents among those who under the cloak of patriotism have crept in the ranks of the volunteers. The idea that all the volunteers are Spaniards is also a very erroneous one, many being born and brought up on the Island of Cuba, though Spaniards as far as their political ideas, support of the Government and opposition to the revolutionary movement is concerned.

CONFISCATION.

New-York houses will be heavy sufferers by these continued confiscations, owing to the report current here that some have made heavy cash loans and advances to wealthy Cubans, who did not imitate the example of the Aldamas and others in placing some of their surplus funds with some English or American banks. Although in reality the possessors of plantations and other property, many are now, in consequence of the Confiscation act, in straitened circumstances, their supplies being cut off for some time. The attendance at the Cuban mass meetings in the United States, or the presence of the ladies at some bazaar, appears to furnish in some instances sufficient cause for confiscation. Although other countries have during revolutionary times resorted to confiscation as a means of crippling the resources of the enemy, and punishing such as took an active part in war, it was not done under the same idea the Spaniards labor under, namely, that Cuba and its wealth belong not only to Spain, but to the Spaniards. Cuba unquestionably is a Spanish province, but the Spaniards of the day present the theory that Cuba with all its wealth belongs to the Spaniards by right of conquest. But if the ancient Spaniards were the persons who conquered the island, are not their children and descendants entitled to the land, and to the right of administering its affairs? The Cubans are the descendants of those who conquered Cuba, and not the emigrants who come to Cuba voluntarily or by force. The son of a negro born on the soil ought to have equal rights with the son of a white man. Until such equality is acknowledged by Cubans and Spaniards, and put in force, neither party ought to enjoy the right of governing the island, which is only ruled by the right of main strength. The Spaniards rule now; whether the Cubans will ever rule is still a matter of doubt.

WAR NEWS.

The Western Department remains quiet. The insurgents of the Cinio Villas present no longer a formidable appearance, and their operations are conducted on a very small scale. The vicinity of Santiago de Cuba is almost free from insurgents and present appearances seem to indicate the end of the rebellion in the Puerto Principe region. Much is expected from Quesada; but as the past has clearly proven that he cannot stop one thousand Spaniards from overrunning and passing through the country occupied by the main and only army of the revolutionary forces, it is not very probable that he will be able to make any headway against the combined attacks of several Spanish Generals, who have an available force of nearly twelve thousand men. The railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe is almost repaired, and as soon as the Spaniards can transport troops and provisions with facility from the coast to the interior, and unless something almost miraculous in its character should occur in favor of the revolutionists, from that moment the revolution may be considered over, and the Cubans will be compelled to break up into numerous small bands, too weak to attack or harass the Spaniards, yet strong enough to keep the country in a state of alarm, and make occasional raids from their mountain retreats, which, however, will not be of sufficient importance to alter the state of affairs. The Spaniards will occupy the principal places whence an attack might be directed against them with small detachments of troops, and, by keeping up a continual state of persecution, will be enabled to thin the ranks of the revolutionists. There may be some causes, however, that will favor the Cubans. The climate may commit sad havoc among the Spanish troops. Over sixty sick men have already arrived on the last steamer from Nuevitas, and at this early stage of the sickly season. The Spaniards may, after all, be compelled to fall back, and give up not only the important points to the revolutionists, but also raise the confidence of the rebel army and sympathizers, and destroy the prestige and *morale* of the Spanish army and of the Spaniards.

Skirmishes have taken place at the Siguanea and other places, the skirmish between Lesca and Quesada, on the 3d, being the most important. Spanish accounts from that locality announce a complete victory, and give the loss of the Cubans as over a thousand killed, and the Spanish loss at only thirty. The disparity in numbers makes this account seem very problematical. Another skirmish is reported between Valmaseda's guerrillas and Cespedes' staff, the Spanish accounts announcing the death of several Generals and Colonels of the staff, and the precipitate flight of Cespedes and Aguilera.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Mr. Gil Gelpi, the editor of the *Prensa*, announces that he will retire from the field of Cuban journalism. This may result in the entire suspension of the *Prensa*. Mr. Gelpi has always pursued a straight-forward and manly course, and is a man of great talent, although his politics are not in fashion now, he being an ardent defender of ultra Catholicism, friend and ally of the Jesuits, and a bitter opponent to the spirit of the nineteenth century, advocating a strong absolutist government for Spain. The city water works are in a deplorable condition, and the quantity of liquid is altogether insufficient for the wants of the population. The new aqueduct in construction cannot be completed for want of funds. In some portions of the city the people are without water for days, and there is great suffering among the poorer classes, who are compelled to purchase the fluid from the water carriers at high prices.

Dr. Castro, a man of talent, and for years the G. M. of Masonic lodges in Havana, has died. He was a Cuban, and Republican in principles, yet he opposed the present revolution. The filibustering news from New-York has not excited much interest here, and the Spaniards appear to care very little whether a hundred or a thousand fillibusters are landed. New-York ought to be glad to get rid of its scum at such a cheap rate. The official intervention or sanction of the United States Government would be a different affair. Hon. Edward Lee Plumb, the new American United States Consul, arrived by the *Columbia*, and has already taken possession of the office. His antecedents are a sufficient guarantee that the affairs of the Consulate will be well managed, and that no hasty or undue action of his will provoke any difficulties with Spain. The United States men-of-war *Contoocook*, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Hoff, and the *Saratoga* and *Narragansett* are now in port. The two latter vessels are expected to sail shortly on a cruise. The sugar crop will fall about twenty-five per cent. short of last year; if the rainy season does not set in very early this deficit may be reduced from five to ten per cent. The new five dollar bills of the Spanish bank have made their appearance. They are almost large enough to wrap an overcoat in.

QUASIMODO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE NEW PANTOMIME AT THE OLYMPIC.

It was Alexandre Dumas who wittily observed that the existence of a newspaper should always commence with its second number. The life of a play, too, ought to begin with the representation succeeding its first. That of "Hiccory Diccory Dock," the pantomime at the Olympic Theatre, at its outset, according to the desire above expressed, last evening, promised to be a tolerably long and a very joyous one. The fun supplied by Mr. Fox, the poetry of motion realized by Mlle. Sangali, and the scenery painted by Mr. Hayes, give abundant assurance of this. "Hiccory Diccory Dock" will certainly not reach the age of "Humpty Dumpty," but its vitality will endure throughout a season of great severity. Our belief that its success will be less durable than that of its predecessor is founded upon the similarity the two works bear to each other. Mr. Fox, whose resources as a comedian are boundless, is gifted with less inventiveness as a dramatist than a liberal expenditure of printer's ink would tend to indicate. So those who like pantomime, and made merry half a dozen times over the mischief-making of *Humpty*, will not care to laugh more than once at the pranks of *Hiccory*, who wears the dress of his deceased brother, and is involved in the same difficulties. As implied already, however, the surroundings are fresh and bright. Nothing could be prettier than some of the pictures illustrating the nursery story that Mr. Fox has treated as unceremoniously as his associate mime. The opening views of the Giant's Castle, the set of the beach and a tableau of the streets by night are exquisitely done. The first part of the action is carried on with some attempt at coherence; the second part is prefaced by the usual transformation of characters, and consists of the endless series of adventures of clown and pantaloon. To refer to either portion of the piece would be to perform a tedious and an unprofitable task. The last mentioned is, of course, the most pleasant, since Mr. Fox, who has matters all his own way, is almost the only *artiste* at the Olympic whose words or looks are at all deserving of attention. If we except a court scene, in which he, in defiance of all the laws of pantomime, makes a speech, and also a passage in which some vocal music, as irrelevant to the piece as it well can be, is interpreted with questionable skill, each scene offers opportunities for the *artiste* to elicit laughter by legitimate means. A better pantomime might have been provided for Mr. Fox than that he has himself prepared, but no better comedian could be found to bear its weight. The effect of the dancing in "Hiccory Diccory Dock" will not be lessened by further reduction. The sins of the subsidiary nymphs, it is true, are amply atoned for by the grace and talent of Mlle. Sangali, who was a most competent *danseuse* when she first appeared at the Olympic a year ago, and to whom a twelvemonth's steady practice has given a quickness of execution, a supleness and a strength that few of her rivals possess. As in "Humpty Dumpty," Mr. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent are respectively *Harlequin* and *Columbine*, and both fill creditably two characters which call for industry and accomplishments of a peculiar order. They, and all their associates, now quite familiar with the fresh and lustrous setting of the incidents they have so long coöperated in, will no doubt figure in them to the delight of large audiences for many successive nights.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The fact that the last representations of some of the most popular pieces of the day are announced deserves mention. At the Grand Opera House, "The Tempest" will be enacted for the last time to-morrow evening, the final rehearsals of "Patrie" taking place on Saturday afternoon and night. At Niblo's, "The Forty Thieves" will be withdrawn at the close of this week. At the Tammay, "Robinson Crusoe" and his desert island vanish after Saturday evening. Mr. Leffingwell, an excellent low comedian, plays, we learn, at the latter place of resort Monday. Outside the theatrical world proper, there is no news of moment. The frequenters of the reading and lecture room will, however, bear in mind that a very accomplished lady, Miss Nina Foster, gives an entertainment, consisting of dramatic and poetic recitations, at Steinway's smaller hall to-morrow evening.

PERSONAL.

Chaplain Theodore B. Bartow, United States Navy, died suddenly on Tuesday morning at Portsmouth, N. H. Previous to his retirement, which took place last November, he was the ranking Chaplain in the navy, having entered the service in September, 1841. He has been stationed at Portsmouth since 1863. Mr. Bartow was a native of New-York, appointed from Georgia, and about 65 years of age. He leaves one child, a daughter.

Hon. D. P. Corey, an old resident of Amsterdam Village, N. Y., and a prominent member of the Bar of Montgomery County, dropped dead in his office on Monday of apoplexy.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

The Manufacture of Fraudulent Voters in New-Jersey—Conviction of a Perjurer.

In the United States District Court, in Jersey City, before Judge Field, yesterday, was tried the case of the United States *vs.* William P. Kelly.

This was an indictment under the thirteenth section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1825, charging the defendant with knowingly and willingly swearing falsely in a proceeding for the naturalization of an alien. The facts proved were as follows: Kelly was a native and resident of Woodbridge, in Middlesex County, N. J., and shortly before the last election, he appeared, with Michael Ryan, before the Court of Common Pleas, at New-Brunswick, for the purpose of procuring a certificate of citizenship for Ryan. He thereupon took an oath in writing before the Court that Ryan had resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at the age of 21, and five years, including the three years of his minority. It was clearly proved by the records of the Commissioner of Emigration and other evidence, that Ryan arrived in this country in May, 1866, and had lived near the defendant since that time. No attempt was made to dispute these facts. He was very earnestly and ably defended, mainly on the ground that no positive proof was made that the oath was taken willfully or with corrupt motive, and that the indictment could not be sustained if the jury believed that he had sworn rashly and inconsiderately to what he thought might be true. Very strong testimony was given, showing the good character and standing of the defendant.

In his charge to the jury Judge Field defined in earnest and forcible language the nature and importance of the crime charged. He said that frauds on the ballot-box had put in peril our free institutions and threatened to wreck our experiment of self-government; that such frauds had increased year after year, and had been committed with impunity, until public sentiment had become debauched, and our moral sensibilities blunted, so that they had almost ceased to be regarded as crimes; that it was a wicked game which both political parties could play at, so that it was the interest of every man, no matter to what party he belonged, to endeavor to arrest the evil; that if the jury believed the defendant knew that Ryan had not lived here five years he must be deemed to have sworn falsely, willingly, and knowingly, and could not shield himself by pleading his reckless disregard of the truth; and that if the fact of the crime was proved to the satisfaction of the jury, his proof of good character and intelligence, so far from furnishing an excuse or mitigation, tended to deepen his guilt.

The jury, after an absence of ten minutes, rendered a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was committed to prison.

For the United States, A. Q. Keasbey, United States Attorney, and Henry Young, Assistant United States Attorney; for the defendant, Wm. Paterson and A. V. Schenck.

POLITICAL.

Twentieth District Union Republican Association.

A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of this flourishing organization was held last evening, under the presidence of Mr. N. H. Babcock, at No. 932 Third-avenue. Mr. Alfred Bogart having read the minutes of last meeting, which were approved, some thirteen or fourteen gentlemen were proposed for membership, after which Captain Jno. Osborn, offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, We, the representatives of the Union Republican Party of the Twentieth Assembly District, during its recess in Executive Committee assembled, viewing the party weakness going on both in the Central Committee and in a few men of our own district for their own self-advancement to office at the sacrifice of our whole party and principles, do hereby resolve in the spirit and discrimination, of the Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District, that we, as Republicans, believing that the Republican Party is the truest and purest political organization of the country, will still continue to labor for its prosperity and success; and that our love for the best interests of the party, as well as our duty as honorable men, impels us to guard with jealous care every deviation from right and justice by those claiming to be leaders, and to rebuke with indignant voice all attempts for supremacy by dishonor, falsehood and fraud.

Resolved, That while our manhood and self-respect forbid any other course of action for the present except as herein marked out, we will hail with joy and satisfaction any and all efforts to bring about a united Republican Party in the City of New-York, and all efforts to that end shall receive our hearty coöperation and support; and be it further

Resolved, That the Union Republican Party of the Twentieth Assembly District of New-York will work with the Ninth District in this county in connection with the masses of Republicans, to frown down, vote down and expose to the utmost extremity the trickery and corruption of a few selfish men formed into self-constituted Committees, both in districts and county, until our great and glorious party is again brought to its true and pure organization for which its founders intended it.

Resolved, That a Standing Committee or Vigilance Committee of Five be appointed to confer with other Union Republican Associations of this county and carry out the foregoing resolutions.

A long debate on the above ensued, in which Captain Thomas and Mr. Conolly took part, nearly every member being in favor of Captain Osborn's resolutions, but doubting whether the Executive Committee had power so to do, and on a motion by Mr. Conolly the matter was laid on the table till a full meeting be called, when the question will be brought before it. The meeting, after some unimportant discussion, then adjourned.

EXTENSIVE DEFALCATION.

A Bank Clerk Absconds with $25,000 in Cash.

Yesterday afternoon one of the clerks of the Corn Exchange Bank, in this City, was sent to the Clearing-house to receive the cash balances due on the preceding day's transactions to the bank. The clerk proceeded on his errand with all due alacrity, and on application at the Clearing-house was paid the large sum of $25,000 in bills of various denominations, that being the amount coming to the bank. The clerk was seen to leave the Clearing House, and proceed in the direction of the bank where he was employed, but was afterward lost sight of, and had not made his appearance at the bank up to the hour of closing. When application was made at the bank for the name of the defaulting clerk, it was refused by the Cashier, who failed to assign any cogent or proper reason for such refusal. The case is understood to be in the hands of Sergeant Kelso, commanding the detective squad at Police headquarters, and an effort will probably be made to effect the delinquent's arrest.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

The German Wood Carvers.

These men, who form an organization numbering about 450 members, held a meeting of delegates representing the various shop organizations, at the Steuben House last evening, John Ament in the Chair. There was a lengthy debate in reference to the expulsion of about a dozen men, employed in one establishment, who failed to conform to the rules adopted during the recent "strike." No action, however, was taken in the matter, as it was found that decision of the general meeting, expelling these men, was conclusive. The Society has just received its charter from the National Labor Union.

Bad Treatment of Railroad Laborers on Long Island.

A general dissatisfaction prevails among the laborers on the branch road from Manorville to Sag Harbor at the way in which they are treated by their employers. Parties of from fifteen to twenty-five are leaving every day, and the number of men working on the road is said to have decreased from two hundred to about sixty. A number of the men returned to Hunter's Point yesterday, and from the stories which they tell it would appear that they were treated badly, to say the least of it, and in some cases very unfairly. They say that up to the time of the decease of Mr. Shannahan, the contractor who was killed in the Long Island Railroad accident, they had nothing to complain of, but since that time they have received food of a very inferior quality, and not enough of even that. Several of them complained that they had great trouble in obtaining their wages, and one or two allege that they were defrauded out of their money. One man says that when his gang was being paid off whisky was served out to them, and that many did not receive the full amount due them.

Laborer's Wages Along the Hudson.

The wages of common laborers in Peekskill have been reduced from $2 50 to $2 per day.

Brickmaker's Strike at Peekskill.

Three hundred and twenty-five brickmakers, employed in nine of the brick-yards in the vicinity of Peekskill, have struck for higher wages.

Bricklayers' Protective Union.

There was a meeting of the Bricklayers' Protective Union last night, at Milliman's Hall, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, President Joseph Doody in the chair, and John Haggerty Secretary. It was a regular weekly meeting, and nothing outside of regular routine business was transacted.

Witnesses Testifying in Their Own Behalf.

The law passed at the late session of the Legislature and since approved by the Governor, permitting witnesses to testify in their own behalf, is as follows:

An Act in relation to evidence in criminal prosecutions, and in all proceedings in the nature of criminal proceedings. Passed May 7, 1869.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. In the trial of all indictments, complaints and other proceedings against persons charged with the commission of crimes or offences, and in all proceedings in the nature of criminal proceedings in any and all courts, and before any and all officers and persons acting judicially, the person so charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness, but the neglect or refusal of any such person to testify shall not create any presumption against him.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New-York,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

HOMER A. NELSON,
Secretary of State.

Columbia College Law School—Tenth Annual Commencement.

The tenth annual commencement of the Columbia College Law School took place yesterday evening at the Academy of Music. Dr. F. A. P. Barnard presided. In spite of the rain, the audience was nearly twice as large as that of last year. The order of exercises was as follows:

Overture, "Zampa," Herold; March, "La vie Parisienne," Offenbach; Prayer, Rev. C. R. Duffie, S. T. D.; Song, "I Think of Thee;" Address, Professor Theodore W. Dwight, LL.D.; Aria, "Cornet Obligato;" Alumni Oration, Henry E. Tremaine, A. M., LL.B.; Selections, "La Perichole;" Address, Hon. Henry Nicoll; Waltz, "Memento;" Reading the Reports of the Committee of Award on Prizes; Conferring of Diplomas by the President; Galop, "Damen;" Valedictory Address, Geo. Chandler Holt, A. B., LL.B.; Selections, "Genevieve;" Benediction; March, "The Marksman." Music under direction of C. S. Grafulla.

The annual prizes in the Department of Municipal Law were awarded by a committee consisting of Messrs. E. H. Owen, Hooper C. Van Vorst and Henry H. Anderson, as follows: The first prize of $250 to James Lord Bishop; the second prize of $150 to Calvert Spensley; the third prize of $100 to Charles Edward Tracy. The prize of $200 in the Department of Political Science was awarded by a committee consisting of Messrs. Joseph H. Choate, Charles F. Blake and James C. Carter to Herrick C. Bond.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon the following gentlemen:

Wm. Henry Andrews, James Knox Averill, Walton Peckham, Chas. Wyllys Betts, James Lord Bishop, Henry Herrick Bond, Chas. Henry Burtis, Chas. Goodrich Coe, Duane Conant, Thomas Duncan Cottman, Robert Emmett Cowart, Geo. Hubert Cowell, James Ambrose Deering, George Gozman Jewitt, Jr., John Jay Dubois, A. B., Patrick Gavin Duffy, Frank Jay Eupignac, George Ozro Emerson, Chas. Emmett, John Barnard Fairbank, Louis Fellows, Francis Forbes, Louis Wm. Frost, Geo. Griswold Greene, Edward Graham Haight, Geo. Henry Hanson, Thos. Hedge, Jr., John Homer Hildreth, Pierre Van Buren Hoes, George Chandler Holt, William Warner Hoppin, Jr., Clarence Melville Hyde, William Halsey Ingersoll, George Landon Ingraham, Henry Whitman Kennedy, Henry Thomas Lee, Hamilton Wright Mabie, William Hector McAllister, John Thomas McDonough, Dennis McMahon, Jr., Charles Anson Maltby, George Manniere, Francis Elston Marsh, Abram John Miller, James Appleton Morgan, James Edward Morrison, William Pitt Mudgett, George Francis Murray, Cadwalader Evans Ogden, Richard Wayne Parker, Charles Ewing Patterson, Courtlandt Palmer, Jr., Walter Pell, Caleb Purdy, Rudolph Frederick Rabe, Theodore Ritter, Charles Roberts, Charles Hall Rockwell, Francis Markoe Scot, William Henry Secor, George Preston Sheldon, Frederick Isaac Small, Charles Edward Souther, Calvert Spensley, Ernest Gordon Stedman, Francis Lynde Stetson, Horace Stetson, Solomon Thayer Streeter, Charles Avery Tracy, Charles Edward Tracy, Edgar Abel Turrill, Waldemar Jonas Tuska, Aaron Ernest Vanderpoel, Philip Van Rensselaer Van Wyck, Frank Ward Wessels, Charles Warren West, George Peabody Wetmore, Ezekiel Webster Whipple, William Wilson, James Henry Work, Edward Marshall Wright.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Partial Modification of the By-Laws—New Arrangement for the Payment of Teachers.

The New-York Board of Education met last evening at the Hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets. President R. L. Larremore occupied the chair, and ten Commissioners were in attendance.

The Clerk reported the amount of school supplies and material in the hall, shop and stable owned by the Board.

A communication from Mr. David Price, suggesting and improved method of teaching spelling, reading an writing, was read and referred to the Committee on Teachers.

Commissioner Gross, on behalf of the Committee on Revision of By-laws, submitted an incomplete report, in which several amendments were offered for adoption. It was recommended that the Standing Committees be modified as follows:

Finance Committee, of five members; Committee on Teachers, of three; Buildings, Repairs and Furniture, three; Supplies, three; Auditing, five; Course of Study, School-books and Hygienics, three; Sites and New Schools, three; Normal, Evening and Colored Schools, three; By-laws, Printing, Elections and Qualifications, three. It was further recommended that no committee hereafter appointed should consist of fewer than three members. The report was adopted.

A communication from Hon. Harvey C. Calkins, of the Seventh Congressional District, offering a cadetship to any pupil of the public schools of that district who might be chosen by the Board, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Duryea, Bell and Gross.

The sum of $566 17 was appropriated for extra mason and carpenter work done on new school buildings. Commissioner Smythe, in voting for the appropriation, gave notice that in the future he should oppose extra payments of that kind, on principle. It was time, he said, that such expenditures should be stopped.

The Finance Committee reported the present condition of the finances of the Board, and the report, without being read, was ordered to be printed.

The resolution of the former Board, appropriating $33,990 for the erection of a building for the use of Grammar School No. 39, in the Twelfth Ward, was rescinded, because of its irregularity.

A new appropriation of $14,100 was voted for the carpenter and painting work, and the Committee on Buildings was authorized to invite bids for the masonry work.

A bid made to the old Board to refurnish Grammar School building No. 19, in the Seventeenth Ward, for the sum of $7,995, which had not been disposed of before, was rejected.

The office of Reader of the Board was abolished, and the Clerk was charged with the duties of the same.

Resolutions of compliment to Mr. John Davenport for his faithful services to the Board, were passed unanimously.

It was resolved that the Commissioners would visit all the public schools in a body at their earliest convenience, in order to become familiar with their condition.

Commissioner Wood moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to report a plan by which the teachers of the schools might hereafter be paid directly instead of through the Principals, as heretofore. The motion was passed by a full vote.

The following Committees were announced by the Chair:

Finance—Messrs. Bell, Brennan, Murphy and Lewis.

Teachers—Messrs. Gross, Sands and Lewis.

Buildings, Repairs and Furniture—Messrs. Ingersoll, Murphy and Bell.

Supplies—Messrs. Brennan, Murphy and Lewis.

Course of Study, School Books and Hygienics—Messrs. Gross, Sherwood and Brennan.

Sites and New Schools—Messrs. Smythe, Sands and Lewis.

Normal, Evening and Colored Schools—Messrs. Bell, Duryea and Gross.

By-laws, Printing, Elections and Qualifications—Messrs. Smythe, Duryea and Ingersoll.

Auditing—Messrs. Lewis, Wood, Ingersoll, Sherwood and Smythe.

The Board then adjourned.

Protestant Episcopal Ordination in Brooklyn.

Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, held an ordination service at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, yesterday. He was assisted by Rev. Dr. Schenck, Rev. Dr. Burgess, Rev. Dr. Diller, Rev. Dr. Haskins, Rev. Dr. Drowne and others. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Hall, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, who took for his text the following passage:

> "For they that have used the office of a deacon well purchase to themselves a good degree and great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus."—I. Timothy, iii., 13.

The sermon was an able and learned elaboration of the duties of deacon, and included the reasons why the Episcopal Church had set apart that office as one of usefulness. The preacher said that, now they had a Bishop on Long Island and a small diocese, what was wanted in addition was men everywhere from Bay Ridge to Montauk, who should be known among the people as God's servants, no matter whether they were deacons, lay readers or class leaders, so that they lived a godly life, full of grace, giving a lofty and healthy example of the power of the Holy Ghost working in them. In the prosecution of the work of the Church, oversight was one of the elements needed. To prove this it was unimportant whether it was directly authorized by Holy Writ or not. This was one of the points not within the province of Revelation, although they of that Church claimed to have apostolic authority for their manner. Liturgical work was also needed. This inferred the idea of a priesthood. The office of the diaconate was not sufficiently comprehended in the Church. It had been regarded as the mere stepping stone to the priesthood, whereas it was one of the most important offices in the Church, one requiring that its bearer should be in the homes of the people, acquainted with their spiritual and temporal wants, and to his best ability supplying them. The deacon's office was to be like the Levites of old, who were very seldom in the Temple, but out among the tribes, keeping them up to the faithful observance of the religious duties they owed to God. The inner work of God's house was also considered, and the preacher concluded by addressing the two candidates for ordination—one for the priesthood and the other for the diaconate—on the importance of the offices they respectively aspired unto.

The ordination ceremony was then performed, and Rev. Mr. Degen set apart to the priesthood, and Rev. Henry A. Dows to the diaconate.

The interesting services concluded with the Communion.

Velocipede Matters—The Harding and Messingen Race.

The contest between Harden, the noted pedestrian, and Messingen, who made ninety miles on a velocipede in nine hours recently was commenced last night at the Empire Rink, the agreement being that there should be heats of twenty-five miles, best two out of three to win.

The parties rode but twenty miles last night, Messingen giving up the heat after having accomplished that distance, owing to the swelling of his leg from an injury he received while practising in the morning. Under these circumstances the contest will doubtless result in the easy success of Harding. The time for the first thirteen miles last night was 59 minutes, and the other seven miles were ridden in 35 minutes; total riding time 1 hour and 34 minutes. But little interest was manifested in the contest, not over a hundred people being present. Pecuniarly, therefore, the affair is a failure.

THE APOLLO ROOM JOURNEY.

Several very interesting trials of skill are announced to come off at the Apollo Rooms to-night, the feature of which is a race for a medal by riders who are debarred the use of the guiding arms of their machines.

THE CAPITOLINE GROUNDS.

There is to be a trial of Demorest machines at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, on Saturday next.

Bayonne Yacht Club.

This Club elected officers for the ensuing year on Tuesday last, with the following result: Commodore, Isaac Van Winkle; Vice-Commodore, Henry De Van Nostrand; Rear-Commodore, John G. Harrison; President of the Club, J. O. Seymour; Treasurer, Wastin Ellsworth; Secretary, Thomas Harrison; Sailing Master, Captain Joseph Ellsworth; Measurer, George Wilson; Steward Mallory.

The newly-elected Commodore made a few practical remarks after the election, which were received with hearty applause. The Club expects to reap fresh laurels this season, as it has many very fine fast yachts, among the best of which is the Commodore's own boat, the *Sea Mew*, which, in the opinion of judges, is the most perfect model of a sloop yacht ever built. A large accession of members from Elizabeth City, Greenville and Pamrapo is also expected. The opening regatta comes off about the 10th of July.

BOY SUICIDE.

A Boy Poisons Himself in New-Jersey—Testimony of the Parents.

The inquest on the body of the boy, Henry Hartung, who died suddenly on Wednesday week, under peculiar and mysterious circumstances, was continued before acting Coroner Shepherd, at Harrison, last night.

George Hartung, (father of deceased,) being recalled, testified: The rat poison was kept on a shelf in the cellar; I had never used any of it, and do not know whether the boy took the poison from my house or procured it elsewhere; I did not buy any poison; he (deceased) told my wife that he found it in Mr. Sandford's cellar, on the back road; the package, a tin box, is labeled "poison;" he must have procured the poison last Winter, at the time he was working on Mr. Sandford's barn; I was not called up until towards morning to attend my boy; was called about 3 o'clock A. M.; the boy rolled on the floor, and drew up his legs in pain.

Mrs. Amelia Hartung (step-mother to deceased) recalled: I never knew of any poison being in the house except what the boy brought home last Winter; it was a powder in a tin box; told me he found it in Mr. Sandford's cellar; the boy used some of the poison about a month since for rats about the shop; when I went up, about two o'clock A. M., the boy rolled and seemed to be in great pain; do not know that he went down to the cellar at any time that night; the children said that he vomited in the fore part of the night; I questioned him, but he would own up to nothing; said that he had pain in the stomach and his legs were cold and stiff; did not hear the boy tell Mrs. Kahler what had been the trouble between himself and his father.

At a late hour the case was given to the jury, who returned a verdict of "suicide by taking poison."

A Paving-Stone Case in Court.

In the City Court of Brooklyn the case of Robert Jardine *vs.* Terence McGuiggan has occupied attention for several days. The plaintiff brought suit to recover damages from the defendant on a contract for delivering to him the stone blocks for paving Broadway, E. D. He proved that the defendant contracted with him under seal, to receive from him all the stone for the pavement of Broadway at $40 per 1,000 blocks; that he delivered to defendant 340,000 blocks, when he (defendant) refused to receive any more, and that he had completed the paving of Broadway, using 880,000 blocks; and that he (plaintiff) could have sold said stones but for his engagement to furnish Mr. McGuiggan, and his teams and men were kept idle. He claimed damages to the amount of $5,400. The jury rendered a verdict amounting to $3,834 for plaintiff.

While counsel was summing up before the jury in the above case, the defendant, McGuiggan, who had left Court, was before Justice Buckley, making affidavit that Jardine, the plaintiff, had altered the contract alluded to by erasing the word *no* where it read "no stone less than six inches on the face," making it to read "stone less than six inches on the face." On this affidavit Justice Buckley issued his warrant, and shortly after the rendition of the verdict by the City Court jury, in favor of Jardine, Officer Barr arrested him and took him to jail, where he is to remain until to-morrow, when an examination will take place.

Departure of the Minister to England.

Hon. J. Lothrop Motley, United States Minister to Great Britain, sailed yesterday in the steamer *Cuba* for Liverpool. He was accompanied by his wife and three daughters, and by Brevet Brigadier-General Adam Badeau, Assistant Secretary of Legation. The pouring rain prevented a large attendance of friends to witness the departure of Mr. Motley, but a few accompanied him to Sandy Hook, and returned in the tug with the pilot.

Gas Explosion in Brooklyn.

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon an explosion of gas occurred on the second floor of the house No. 110 Myrtle-avenue, occupied by Mrs. T. E. Johnson. The building, which is owned by W. J. Hettrick, was damaged to the extent of $100, and Mrs. Johnson's furniture to the amount of $100. Mrs. Johnson was slightly injured.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Comptroller has made no appointments yet under the new Tax Commissioners' Bill. The new commission is to comprise two Republicans and two Democrats. As most of the clerks now employed in the office are Democrats, it is reasonable to suppose that a large number of them will be removed.

The Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York met yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. L. Larremore presiding, and Mr. Hitchman acting as clerk. No business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

On Tuesday afternoon the Sunday School of the First Mariners' Baptist Church, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, presented its Superintendent, Mr. Henry G. Leask, with a costly silver ice-water pitcher, with salver and goblet, as a testimonial of affection. The presentation address was made by the pastor, Rev. J. L. Hodge. The affair was a very happy one.

An examination was held yesterday morning by Justice Hogan in the case of Judah Boas, the Bowery jeweller, who was arraigned on Tuesday to answer a charge of having received $180 worth of gold rings which were previously stolen from the store of Charles Liggins, at No. 1,046 North Second-street, Philadelphia. The evidence in the case did not warrant the Magistrate, in his opinion, in holding the accused for trial, so he dismissed the complaint, as guilty knowledge had not been clearly shown.

The following additional changes have been made in the Marshal's office: Samuel Ralph Harlow, appointed First Deputy Marshal in place of Wm. H. Thompson resigned; Oliver Fiske, Chief Clerk, in place of F. A. Thompson resigned; David H. Bowley and George Penniman, Deputy Marshals, in place of Thomas H. Deare and Robert Patterson, resigned.

The athletic sports of the students of Columbia College will take place at the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, on the 28th inst., and not on the 21st as previously announced. The programme of contests promises some interesting and exciting sport.

Brooklyn.

The certificate of election of the four Fire Commissioners, Messrs. Brown, Campbell, Massey and McLaughlin, has been signed by four of the five officials vested with the appointing power. The fifth official who refuses to subscribe to the certificate is the Mayor, who claims that his son-in-law, Mr. Thursby, was rightfully elected one of the Fire Commissioners, because he had a majority of votes on one of the informal ballots. On the formal ballot, however, Mr. Thursby was not elected. The Board of Fire Commissioners will organize to-morrow, after drawing for the respective terms of office.

Daniel Farrell, a boy residing at No. 14 Vanderbilt-avenue, who was bitten by a dog six weeks ago, died from hydrophobia on the 11th inst.

New-Jersey.

On the suggestion of Judge Bedle, the Hudson County Grand Jury have found the following indictments against the public roads and corporators: The Bergen Turnpike, leading from Hoboken to Hackensack; the Paterson and New-York Plank Road; the road leading from Hoboken to Hudson City; Newark-avenue, from Monmouth-street, Jersey City, to Hudson City. In Bergen—Bergen-avenue; Palisade-avenue, near the New-Jersey Railroad; Communipaw-avenue, between the Morris Canal and Bergen Point Plank Road; the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank Road, from Jersey City to the Caven Point Road; also, the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad and the North Hudson Company Railroad, for having their tracks above the level of the streets.

Felix Byrnes, baggage-master and brakeman of the Sussex Railroad, was thrown from the passenger car of the 5:30 freight train from Newton, N. J., last Tuesday night, just as it was running into the junction at Waterloo. His skull was badly broken, and the injuries he received resulted fatally. The deceased had been many years in the service of the Company and was highly respected.

The New-Jersey Historical Society meet to-day in Newark, when interesting papers will be read by Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Mr. William Whitehead and others, on subjects of local importance.

The first election at South Orange, under the new act of incorporation, was held on Tuesday.

Rev. Dr. Dowling, of New-York, has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the South Baptist Church of Newark, formerly Rev. Dr. Levy's.

Robert Page, a speculator, was arrested about 2 A. M. yesterday morning, on a charge of burglary and attempting to break open the iron safe in the office of Mr. D. E. Calver, surveyor, No. 136 Hudson-street, Jersey City. The prisoner and another effected an entrance by a rear window, and were observed working at the safe by two officers, who closely watched them. By some means the burglars heard the approach of the officers, and then fled in opposite directions. Page was arrested by Officer Robinson, but the other fellow succeeded in escaping. The safe contained many valuable papers and a little money. Page has been committed for trial.

Nothing Impossible.

Where a volume of smoke is arising there must be some fire. When we see a human being pronounced in the extremity of disease restored to vigorous health by the use of simple remedies, those remedies can certainly be of no less value because of their freedom from complication, or the ability to do no injury if they can do no good.

We remember Dr. J. H. Schenck, of this City, when his frame was reduced to a skeleton, and his every cough was pronounced a churchyard knell. Dr. Schenck threw the physicians' drug bottles out of his window, countermanded the order for his shroud, and fell back upon the common-sense idea that no disease is so desperate that Nature hasn't provided some remedy to master it.

Dr. Schenck for years past has been the possessor of one of the finest physiques in Philadelphia, with a chest like that of an October pheasant, and a set of lungs of sufficient staunchness and volume to do duty as a blacksmith's bellows. The same pulmonic syrup and mandrake pills that renewed *his* lease of life are doing the same thing daily for scores of others. A man like Dr. Schenck, whose personal afflictions forced him to the study of diseased vital organs, cannot fail to be qualified to pronounce upon the curability of these diseases when fastened upon others. He palpably proves that one-half the cases treated as consumption consist of an entirely different malady, and that doctors are drugging away at the respiratory organs of the sufferers, when the seat of disease is actually in the liver. This disease yields to Dr. Schenck's sea-weed tonic and mandrake pills in a manner that no less delights the renovated patient than confounds the "faculty." What these medicines have done for Dr. Schenck they cannot do otherwise than perform for every invalid who is similarly afflicted.

We have personally inspected Dr. Schenck's laboratory, and with a degree of interest only second to the wonder it inspired. Without the aid of the beautiful automatic machinery made for Dr. Schenck in Paris, the demand for the mandrake pills could not be supplied. The apparatus includes a crusher that reduces to impalpable powder the carefully-washed roots, an incorporating machine that kneads the ingredients into masses, and finally a revolving cylindrical affair that produces in a perfectly finished state the precious medicine. The motive power is an exquisite steam engine, of peculiar construction, running as noiselessly as a watch, and furnished with automatic apparatus that renders accident in any form a simple impossibility.

The beauty of Dr. Schenck's practice is that he never operates by guess work or in the dark. He builds up instead of tearing down. With the respirometer invented by him he can as accurately discern the condition of the lungs and surrounding organs as if they were visible to the eye. It is this security enjoyed by the invalid that brings to Dr. Schenck in person so many thousand patients. We see his consulting parlors constantly crowded, while the magnitude of his daily correspondence indicates him to be as marked a character in a business point of view as he is in the proper discernment and removal of disease.

That his medicine should be sought for in every part of the country is no wonder to us; the only wonder in the matter is in the certainty with which they build up where so little is left to build upon. Dr. Schenck's laboratory, in every sense of the word, is a credit to Philadelphia. The doctor has, of course, accumulated a handsome competence, but he spends his money like a Prince, and does his charities like a Christian gentleman. No one can any more begrudge to him his yacht, his villa, or his city mansion, than his well-earned honorable name.—*Philadelphia North American, May 10, 1869.*

To Kill Moths

In clothing, furs, carpets, &c., use Lyon's Insect Powder. It will do it. Nothing else will. Don't wait till the mischief is done. Kill them now. Be sure you get Lyon's Powder. See E. Lyon's signature on the flask. Buy no other and you will avoid disappointment. —*Advertisement.* Depot, No. 21 Park-row, N. Y.

A. Raymond & Co.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Missisquoi Spring Water.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. Bynner & Co., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y., jewelers and dealers in all grades of Waltham Watches at lowest prices.

Special attention is called to the very fine three-quarter plate watches made at Waltham, which we warrant shall satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.—*Advertisement.*

Vermont Spring Water.—The great remedy for cancer, scrofula and kidney diseases. Sold by druggists. Depot at Schieffelin's, 170 William-st, N. Y. —*Advertisement.*

Weber

PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS
REMOVED TO
5TH-AV., CORNER OF 16TH-ST.

These instruments are used by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss ALIDE TOPP, S. B. MILLS, J. N. PATTISON, HARRY SANDERSON, GEO. F. BRISTOW, C. JEROME HOPKINS, A. E. PEASE; and considered by every musician of note the

BEST PIANOS NOW MANUFACTURED.

Nobby Cheviot and Scotch Suits,

$15 to $25.
GEORGE WHITE & CO.,
Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan.

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere. This is no quack compound, gotten up to impose upon the public, but the only remedy known to science, exclusively adapted for the removal of brown discolorations.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,

FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.
Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Tuck Measurers and Markers for all Sewing Machines. FULLER & BARNUM'S "PINCHING" Tucker, and "GOODRICH'S," $3; by mail, $3 30. First-class Tucking to order. I. W. BARNUM, No. 636 Broadway, three doors below Bleecker-st., New-York.

A Superior Quality of Boots, Shoes, gaiters and slippers, of every variety, ready made and made to order at moderate prices. C. C. RICHMOND, No. 573 Broadway.

Approved by Physicians both allopathic and homeopathic. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, a sovereign tonic beverage.

MARRIED.

ALSOP—BEACH.—At St. Mark's Church, New-York, on Wednesday, May 19, by Right Rev. John Williams, Bishop of Connecticut, assisted by Rev. Dr. Vinton, Dr. Jos. W. Alsop, of Middletown, Conn., to Elizabeth Winthrop, third daughter of H. C. Beach, Esq., of this City.

KNAPP—VOORHEES.—On Wednesday morning, May 19, by Rev. James M. Ludlow, Mr. Charles H. Knapp to Miss Annie I. Voorhees, only daughter of Edward M. Voorhees, Esq., all of this City.

SEE—BLAKESLEE.—In New-Haven, on Tuesday, May 18, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Beardsley, Raphield G. See, of this City, to Laura C. Blakeslee, of New-Haven.

DIED.

ASKWITH.—Suddenly, on Monday, May 17, Mrs. Sarah Askwith, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Walter T. Davis, No. 90 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

FLINT.—On Tuesday, May 18, after a short illness, Cyrus Flint, aged 65 years.

Funeral on Thursday, 20th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 28 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Boston and New-Orleans papers please copy.

FOSDICK.—On Tuesday morning, May 18, at 2½ o'clock, of paralysis, Richard B. Fosdick, aged 72 years.

The friends and relatives, members of Greenwich Lodge, F. and A. M., and Gramercy Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Church corner 21st-st. and 5th-av., at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The members of Greenwich Lodge No. 467, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge Room on Thursday, 20th inst., at 9 A. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, Past Master Richard B. Fosdick, from the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st. and 5th-av., at 10 A. M. By order of

B. T. BURNHAM, Master.

Abram Volk, Secretary.

GUION.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 19, of inflammation of the lungs, George Willis, infant son of S. Seabury and Louise E. Guion.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HADDOCK.—At Piermont, on Wednesday, May 19, Matilda Haddock.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

HENNESSY.—On Tuesday evening, May 18, at the age of 2 years, 3 months and 21 days, Joseph Dowling Hennessy, youngest son of Michael Hennessy, of the New-York *Times* editorial department.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, May 21, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 27 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

MAJOR.—At Palmyra, N. Y., on Monday, May 10, of consumption, Rev. John W. Major, of the Presbyterian Church.

PETERS.—At the residence of his son, Dr. Geo. A. Peters, No. 12 West 29th-st., on Tuesday, May 18, Rev. Absalom Peters, D. D., in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., on Thursday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Wood Lawn Cemetery by special train Harlem Railroad, at 12:15 P. M.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 19, at his residence, No. 76 Dean-st., John Richardson, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 4th-av. and Pacific-st., on Friday, at 4 P. M.

SMITH.—On Monday May 17, Mrs. Ruth Smith, aged 79 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Adelphi-st., near Willoughby-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The immediate relatives will meet at the residence of her brother, James M. Seabury, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Hempstead papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNAPP'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS
for making
ROOT BEER.

Root Beer manufacturers, druggists, confectioners, &c., will find it to their advantage in using this Extract, as it will always insure them a cheap, wholesome and finely-flavored beer; besides, it can be made within a shorter space of time than by the old process. In bottles at 40c., 75c. and $4; also in one gallon cans at $12, sufficient to make 10, 25, 200 and 800 gallons of Beer.

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III. THE THRONE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE. Its Erection and its Overthrow. No. 1. Its Erection. By John S. C. Abbott.
IV. THE DUCHESNE ESTATE. By J. W. De Forest. (With an illustration by Winslow Homer.)
V. TO J. R. L. ON HIS FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY. By C. P. Cranck.
VI. ANIMAL FOOD. ITS PREPARATION FOR THE TABLE. By John C. Draper, M. D.
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VIII. NEW-YORK JOURNALISTS—E. L. Godkin, of the *Nation*. By Eugene Benson.
IX. GENERAL JOMINI. By G. B. M.
X. TO BE BEING, OR NOT TO BE BEING; THAT IS THE QUESTION. By Richard Grant White.
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JUNE, 1869.
CONTENTS:

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MOTHER AT HOME

AND HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.
Edited by
Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.
Contents—June, 1869.

The Bridge. By Harriet Beecher Stowe.
The Gallery of Memory. By Zell.
The Mother at Home. By E. D. V.
Divided Family Government. By L. E. S.
The Care of Infants. By S. S. Childs, M. D.
Poor Housekeepers Make Poor Servants. No. II. By a Contributor.
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Deformities of Social Life. By S. O.
Is it Possible? By Zell.
Is it a Whipping They Want? By Mrs. J. E. Foote.
They Won't Trouble You Long. By Henry Ward Beecher.
Botany for May. By Mary Lorimer.
June and Roses. By S. O.
The Three Little Chairs. By Mrs. H. T. Perry.
Editorial. Children's Department.
Household Affairs.
Scrap Basket.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. Pembroke Fetridge, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

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"KARDOO, THE HINDOO GIRL," is the title of a book on an entirely fresh subject, viz.: The Lives of High Caste Women in India. To be obtained of M. A. MACFARLAND, 947 Broadway; A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 771 Broadway; ROBERT CARTER & BROS., 630 Broadway; Evangelical Knowledge Society, 3 Bible House; BOUGHTON & WYMAN, 13 Bible House.

ETHNOLOGICAL RESEARCHES RESPECTING THE RED MAN OF AMERICA. History, condition and prospects of the Indian Tribes of America, by Henry R. Schoolcraft. Illustrated by Eastman with hundreds of engravings. Six volumes quarto, scarce. C. SHEPARD, No. 3 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The unpleasant weather yesterday had a very depressing effect on the market. At the salesroom the attendance was very slim and the bidding far from brisk. At the Brooklyn salesroom quite a respectable number of persons assembled, attracted by the sale of the well-known Whithead Howard estate, located in East New-York. The bidding was very fair and the prices quite satisfactory.

To-day, if the weather is fine, Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will have their great out-of-door sale at Bayside, L. I. Boats will leave James-slip and foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River, at 11 o'clock A. M., to meet the special train which leaves Hunter's Point at 11:30. If, though, the weather should prove decidedly stormy, the sale will be postponed until Monday next at the same hour.

At the Exchange Salesroom to-day Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell the desirable residence, formerly known as the Brush Estate, now owned by CHAS. LEFLER, Esq., situate on Grace Church-street, town of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., containing about four and a half acres. The property is about three-quarters of a mile from the depot and half a mile from steamboat landing, and has a magnificent view of Long Island Sound; and the lot of land, with the three-story frame house thereon, situate on the north side of Eighty-sixth-street, 175 feet west of Avenue B.

Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE has a peremptory sale of Prospect Park property, consisting of seven valuable lots, southwest corner of Ninth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, with house and stable. The ground is beautifully laid out with shrubbery, flowers and a great variety of the most choice fruit trees.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

EAST NEW-YORK.

By J. Cole's Son.

8 lots n. s. South Carolina-st., between Van Sinderen and Snediker avs., each 25x100, Mr. Walker	$3,200
8 lots on Snediker-av., and 8 lots on Van Sinderen-av., adjoining above, each 25x100, Mr. Richardson	5,600
8 lots fronting on Liberty-av. and adjoining above, each 25x100, J. J. Drake	4,430
8 lots n. s. Liberty-st., each 25x100, Mr. Ransom	6,320
4 lots s. e. corner Atlantic and Van Sinderen avs., A. H. Smith	4,900
4 lots s. w. corner Atlantic and Snediker avs., A. H. Smith	5,000
8 lots s. s. Atlantic-av., between Snediker and Henry avs., J. J. Drake	8,000
1 lot s. e. corner Atlantic and Henry avs., 25.6x100, J. J. Drake	1,475
3 lots adjoining, J. J. Drake	2,850
3 lots e. s. Henry-av., 100 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., each 25x100, Mr. James	1,500
2 lots e. s. Williams-av., 124.5 ft. s. of Atlantic-av.	1,180
2 lots w. s. Alabama-av.	1,380
6 lots s. s. Liberty-av., between Williams and Alabama avs., each 25x100, J. J. Drake	4,800
4 lots s. w. corner Liberty and Henry avs., each 25x100, J. J. Drake	2,200
4 lots n. w. corner South Carolina and Henry avs., each 25x100, Mr. Richardson	2,000
4 lots w. s. Henry-av. and adjoining the above, each 25x100, Mr. Richardson	1,900
8 lots n. s. Broadway, between Williams and Henry avs., each 25x100, Mr. Goldrick	2,720
4 lots w. s. Williams-av., and 4 lots e. s. Henry-av., adjoining the above, each 25x100, Mr. Goldrick	2,480
4 lots adjoining, each 25x100, Mr. Goldrick	1,240
4 lots adjoining, each 25x100, Mr. Goldrick	1,220

STATEN ISLAND—NEW-BRIGHTON.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4 plots fronting on Richmond-terrace, corner of Bergen-av., C. B. Adee	$4,000

By A. Journeay.

11.50 acres fronting on Prince's Bay, Central-av. and 3d-st., W. K. Poillon	$4,600
13.65 acres adjoining, Mr. Hays	3,753
8.63 acres fronting on Central-av., 2d and 3d sts., Mr. Hays	2,805

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Charles-st., n. s., 104.2 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 22x95	$18,250
Madison-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 44th-st., 50x100	27,000
13th-st., n. s., 220.10 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.10x75	19,250
30th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 12.6x98.9	30,000
37th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	9,000
41st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 60x98.9	12,000
44th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	25,000
61st-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x93	nom.
68th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 11th-av., 89.8x100.5x105.7x101.8	3,600
68th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., 177.7x100.5x193.6x101.8	4,000
78th-st., n. s., 429 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x102.2	17,500
114th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.10	2,500
115th-st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 3d-av., irregular	4,100
123d-st., s. s., 365 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11	6,000
124th-st., s. s., 79.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 15.6x100.11	5,800
125th-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x99.11	8,200
2d-av., s. w. corner of 93d-st., 100.8½x135	16,300
2d-av., s. w. corner of 106th-st., 100.9x100	16,000
4th-av., s. w. corner of 105th-st., 75.8¼x80	6,250
5th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 63d-st., 25x100	30,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 161, 3 years, per year	$1,100
West Broadway, Nos. 162 and 164, 21 years, per year	3,500
2d-av., s. e. corner of 62d-st., 3 years, per year	1,200

KING'S COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Butler-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100	$450
Clinton-st., e. s., 444.6 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 80x14x6x114.6x52x126.6	59,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 28 ft. n. of Orange-st., 28.9x150	27,500
Court and Luqueer sts., westerly corner, 100x100, deed 1851	400
Douglass-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Smith-st., 40x100	7,000
Freeman-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 25x100	3,850
Gold-st., w. s., 58.6 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 19.6x50	4,500
Monroe-st., centre line, adjoining Wm. Hopkins', New-Lots, 339x601.5	7,700
Oakland-st., e. s., 329.2 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 50x100, May 15, 1869	2,000
Oakland-st., e. s., 329.2 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 50x100, May 15, 1869	2,100
Sackett-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100	13,000
State-st., s. s., lot No. 187, 25x100	8,800
Sumpter-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., 25x100	5,050
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	4,350
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 166 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 133.11x43.11	1,100
2d-place and Henry-st., n. e. corner, 266.10x62.6x133.5x20.10, &c	38,300
8th-st., n. e. s., 105 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 2.6x80	100
9th-st., s. s., 95.9 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x200	11,750
9th-st., n. s., 204 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100	5,000
15th-st., n. e. s., lots Nos. 52, 53	3,000
18th-st. and 4th-av., n. w. cor., 60x60.2	30,000
12th-st., n. s., 92.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.6x80	7,000
Classon-av., centre line, 406.7 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 53x22x47.9, deed 1868	100
Lafayette-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100	1,700
Smith-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x15x25x5x25x20 } Smith-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 20x35 }	3,000
Union-av. and Madison-st., n. e. cor., 100x180	1,690
Williamburg Pike, s. s., 325 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 50x100	1,050
4th-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 20x82.2	7,500
5th-av. and 9th-st., northerly corner, 101x00x34x64x35x17x6x100x106 5th-av. and 9th-st., westerly corner, 50x95.9 5th-av. and 9th-st., southerly corner, 60x80	25,000

Flatlands.

Mill road to Flatlands Neck, adjoining J. C. Rider's, 67.8x64.10x152.11x150.2	$3,500

Lease Recorded.

Broadway, No. 16, 5 years, per year	$1,450

QUEENS COUNTY.

Long Island City.

East av., w. s., lot No. 32, block No. 25, 25x100	$700
East 8th-st., s. s., lot No. 37, block No. 16, 25x100	800
West 3d-st., s. s., lots Nos. 32 and 33, block No. 5, each 25x100	2,000
West 3d-st., n. s., lot No. 20, block No. 7, 25x100	1,000
Queen-st., w. s., lot No. 9, block No. 3, 25x100	500

Locust Grove.

Lot No. 135, map of Village of Locust Grove	$100

Foster's Meadow.

Merrick and Jamaica plank-road, 101 acres, with buildings, adjoining Skidmore's	$15,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Washington-st., w. s., 26½ ft. s. of Sussex-st., 25x100	$15,000
York-st., s. s., 149 ft. w. of Van Vorst-st., 21x100	4,300

Hoboken.

Patterson-av., s. s., 66 ft. w. of Harrison-st., 25x90	$2,175

North Bergen.

Lot No. 44, map of Glahnville, 25x100	$200

Hudson City.

Lot No. 359, map of Washington Land Association, 25x66	$1,600
Lincoln-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Union-place, 25x100	2,025
Manners-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Colden-st., 27x100	1,175

Bergen.

Lots Nos. 20 to 33, Downing and Falkenburgh property, each 25x145	$9,800
Lots Nos. 5 and 6, block No. 1, property of White, &c., at Clifton, 50x100	3,000

Union.

Lots Nos. 542 and 543, block No. 28, map of North Hoboken, Humbold-st. and Bergen-av., 50x100	$900

Newark.

Kinney and West sts., 225 ft. front, n. w. cor., 25x100	$1,850
South-st., s. e. cor. of lot No. 52, 30x108	480
Prince-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 25x100	3,000
Commercial Dock-st., w. s., to Morris Canal, 100x223	16,187

Woodside.

Lincoln-av. and Chestnut Hill-place, s. w. cor., 100x100	$1,000
Maple-place, n. s., Keaseby to C. A. Field	7,000

Orange.

Central-place, w. s., 143 ft. n. of Central-av., 53x116	$750

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TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, ON the banks of the Hudson River, four miles from the Central Park, a desirable residence; the house contains 13 rooms, and is in good order; there are 12 acres of land, coach-house and stable, and gardener's cottage; the situation is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery, and is remarkably healthy. For further particulars apply to E. S. MORSE, No. 136 Duane-st.

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WALTER BROWN, No. 26 Park-place.

FOR RENT—FLUSHING HOUSE, TEN rooms, spacious piazza, garden, small fruits, best neighborhood; five minutes from station, fifty minutes from Chambers-st. and thirty minutes from 34th-st. ferries; good schools; perfectly healthy; $35 a month; key at Phillips' store, near station. JAS. B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET LOW—A SUPERIOR THREE-story high-stoop house with carpets, &c.; contains 13 rooms, beside attic; every modern improvement; furnace in cellar; recently decorated and in perfect order. Apply to KNOWLTON & CO., corner Fulton-av. and Hall-st., Brooklyn.

IN STRATFORD, CONN.—TWO LARGE houses to rent in centre of village; two minutes' from depot; with or without large gardens and stables; suitable for genteel family, boarding-house or hotel. Apply to R. H. WETMORE, No. 361 Broadway, or S. D. SMITH, on premises.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—Contains 9 rooms; in a beautiful and healthy location; extensive view; plenty of ground, including garden and lawn. Address Box No. 99 Post Office, Norwalk, Conn.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FINE COUNtry house, most desirably situated on the south side of Long Island. For further particulars apply at No. 180 5th-av., or to A. S. JONES, farmer, on the adjoining place, Bay Shore, L. I.

COTTAGE IN SOUTH ORANGE—SIX bedrooms, large kitchen, dining-room and parlor; perfect order; with garden, fruit, shade and flowers; five minutes from depot; rent $500. Apply to R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT—For the Summer, at Fairfield, Conn., near the beach, which is the finest on the Sound, from $150 to $250 per month. Apply to SAMUEL GLOON, No. 47 William-st.

FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEMENT house to let on East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; house and furniture in excellent order; possession 10th or 15th June. Permits only of ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor (arched parlors,) and two hall bedrooms; $25 per month. Inquire at No. 203 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON—THE LA Bau cottage at Luzerne, N. Y.; stable, garden, boat, &c. Apply at No. 66 East 34th-st., N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED,
WELL-VENTILATED,
OFFICES,
LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE pleasant, light, airy offices and upper floor of No. 254 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to let at $1,000 per annum for the three; also, two offices on the third floor and one on fourth floor. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 258 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of No. 363 Bowery, over the jewelry store, suitable for a photograph gallery or other business purposes. Inquire of JOHN COX, in the store.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LET, stores and lofts Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway; will be let on desirable terms. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

TO LET—OFFICES AND LOFTS IN NOS. 12 and 14 Cliff-st., near John-st. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL, FURNISHED HOUSE for a family of four persons, within twenty-five or thirty miles of New-York, on Hudson River or New-Jersey Railroads; rent moderate. Address E. D. C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FARM-HOUSE BOARD.—ADDRESS S. V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

COAL.

SUPERIOR STEAM OR GAS COAL.
1,000 TONS AT $5 50.
FOR SALE BY THE HANOVER COAL COMPANY.
GEORGE H. TALMAN, Secretary,
NO. 102 BROADWAY. (Basement.)

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BAYSIDE, L. I.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1869,

AT 12 M. ON THE PREMISES,

Great Sale of 945 Building Lots

Situated on Little Neck Bay,

at Bayside, near Flushing, L. I., 11 miles from New-York, on beautiful avenues and streets, commanding grand views of the Sound, Bay and adjacent picturesque country, and affording superior advantages for fishing, boating and bathing. The neighborhood is of the very best character in the country.

A special train will leave Hunter's Point on the day of sale at 11½ A. M. Boats leave James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R., at 11 o'clock.

A liberal collation will be ready on the arrival of the excursion train.

SALE ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT LIMITS.

For Maps and Railroad Tickets, apply to the Auctioneers,

NO. 77 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—In case of storm, the sale will be postponed until MONDAY NEXT at same hour.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.

AT FORDHAM.
STANLEY DAY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 925 BROADWAY, SELLS ON SATURDAY, MAY 22, UPON THE GROUND, CORNER KINGSBRIDGE AND OLD MACOMB'S DAM ROADS, UPON ARRIVAL OF HARLEM TRAIN, LEAVING 26TH-ST. AT 2½, AT FORDHAM DEPOT, WHERE CARRIAGES WILL BE IN WAITING TO TAKE PERSONS TO THE LAND, ABOUT 90 BUILDING LOTS, SECOND TO NONE BETWEEN JEROME PARK AND MACOMB'S DAM BRIDGE, WANTING NO RECOMMENDATION BUT THAT OF A PERSONAL INSPECTION, AND TO BE SOLD IF THEY DO NOT BRING ONE-HALF THE PRICE WHICH LOTS FAR INFERIOR IN POSITION, LOCATION OR IMPROVEMENT HAVE LATELY SOLD FOR JUST BELOW THIS PROPERTY. OPERATORS AND SPECULATORS BE ON HAND. MAPS AT AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, NO. 925 BROADWAY, OR MAILED FREE.

SUPREME COURT.—FERDINAND SUYDAM, JOHN DORE, PHILLIPS PHŒNIX and GEORGE HENRY WARREN, surviving executors under the last will and testament of Stephen Whitney, deceased, plaintiffs, against OLIVER R. INGERSOLL and ADALINE M., his wife, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, I, the subscriber, the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, on MONDAY, the 17th day of May next, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Joseph McGuire, Auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those lots or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the said City of New-York, lying on Water and South sts., between Pike and Rutgers slips, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Water-st., distant fifty-two feet and eleven inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Water-st. and Pike-slip, running thence southerly and parallel with Pike-slip one hundred and sixty feet one and a half inches to the northerly line of South-st., thence easterly along said northerly line of South-st. forty-one feet four and one-half inches, thence northerly and parallel with Pike-slip one hundred and sixty feet one and one-half inches to the southerly side of Water-st., thence westerly along said southerly line of Water-st. forty-one feet four and one-half inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1869.
GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.
IRVING PARIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned till the 7th day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 17, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.
IRVING PARIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, two doors from 14th-st.

FINE ARTS.—NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY AND EVENING, AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERIES, No. 845 Broadway. Third annual sale by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, of valuable Paintings, painted to his order by some of the most distinguished and highly-esteemed artists of the French, Belgian and Dusseldorf Schools, and which for artistic finish, beauty of composition, variety of subject, have not been excelled by any collection offered to art lovers in many years.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock, at their Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, the entire gallery of superb pictures belonging to A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., in which the following favorite and eminent artists are characteristically and beautifully represented:

E. Frere,	E. Verboeckhoven,	E. Bosch,
E. Fichel,	L. Robbe,	Moeselagen,
F. Willems,	Van Kuyck,	Walraven,
P. Van Schendel,	Jacob Jacobs,	Eversen,
Plassan,	David Col,	Diddaert,
Accard,	The Gerard,	Strobel,
Trayer,	H. F. Schaefels,	W. Veerschuur,
Dargelas,	M. Ten Kate,	De Waille,
E. Bidan,	L. De Beul,	T. A. Rust,
Seignac,	Count De Bylandt,	Von Seben,
Kuwasseg Fils,	T. Rosierse,	Wyngaert,
Bourgoin,	F. Musin,	W. Vester,
H. Ronner,	H. Savoy,	Berlin,
A. Wust,	Koek Koek,	Williot,

and others of distinction in American and European art circles.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers-st., and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COSTLY STATUARY, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 419 5th-av., by order of the executors, all the elegant furniture in said house, consisting of Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, a superb grand action carved rosewood piano-forte by Chickering, nearly new; parlor suites in crimson figured satin, curtains to match; do. green, and curtains to match: lace do., superb marble statuary just received and executed to order, representing—"PENSEROSO," by MOSIER; "GEORGIAN SLAVE," by TADOLINI, both life-size; large vases, clocks and bronzes, valuable oil-paintings, fancy chairs, rosewood buffet and extension table, china and glassware, very fine; ormolu pedestals and cabinets, bedrooms in rosewood, dressing bureaus, fine mattresses, blankets, &c. Engravings, reps curtains, rosewood etegeres, large rosewood bookcase, ladies' secretary, suites in reps, velvet and haircloth, velvet curtains, Axminster stair carpeting, and other first-class furniture, including kitchen ware, some of which has never been used, the whole in fine order and but little used—without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

STATUARY.
HENRY D. MINER & BAKER will sell at auction FRIDAY EVENING, May 22, at their gallery, No. 845 Broadway, from private gallery of a gentleman going abroad, elegant carved marble group of the Three Graces, by Delmidico, of Rome; elegant carved marble figure of Cupid Sharpening his Arrow, by Lombardie, of Rome. The above are now on exhibition free, day and evening, and will be sold without reserve.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on FRIDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 West 14th-st., near 5th-av.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting in part of elegant rosewood pianos, Wilton and Brussels carpets, rich carved rosewood etageres, suites parlor furniture in satin, brocatel, velvet and reps, lady's secretary, music cabinets, centre tables, pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace and brocatel curtains, rich console table inlaid with ormolu and tulipwood, bookcases, &c.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Black-walnut etageres, extension tables, arm chairs, lounges, rich dinner and tea sets, glasware, bronze clock, mantel ornaments, &c., &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Rosewood and black-walnut bedstead, dressing bureau, washstand, wardrobe, fine hair mattresses, feather bed, blankets, sheets, quilts, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, refrigerator, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL SATURDAY, May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, office furniture, sofas, &c.

Also, 3 rosewood pianos, fine-toned organ, suitable for a small church.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 20, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 13 East River:
3,300 boxes fresh Messina Oranges,
1,500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons,
Cargo brig *Nelly Husted*, from Messina.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, }
CORNER CAMP AND SOUTH STS., }
NEW-ORLEANS, LA., May 12, 1869. }

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST bidder, at public auction, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869, at 11 A. M., the low-pressure side-wheel United States States transport steamer ELLA MORSE, as she now lays at the Government wharf, foot of Calleope-st., New-Orleans, La.

The steamer ELLA MORSE is well adapted for the coast or lake trade; is stanch, fast, and in perfect running order; beam engine and machinery in excellent condition, 156 tons measurement, 7½ feet draught when loaded, 124 feet length of deck, 21 feet breadth of beam, 7½ feet depth of hold, 6 feet stroke of engine, and 34 inches diameter of cylinder. Has two masts, one donkey engine, two quarter boats, two chains, two anchors, two hawsers, and all necessary small rigging and outfit.

An inventory of furniture, &c., to be sold with the steamer, can be seen upon application at this office, and the steamer can be examined at any time during the day by parties desiring to purchase.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of the steamer will be received until the date of the sale, to be opened at the time thereof, and if found satisfactory, will be accepted.

Terms, Cash in national currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General
Through Brevet Brigadier-General FRED. MYERS,
Chief Quartermaster Department of Louisiana.
E. J. STRANG, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION }
AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869. }

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale, at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 28th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel steamer "MUSCOOTA," of 1,030 tons, old measurement.

At the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on the 31st day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the screw steamer "HURON," of 507 tons, old measurement, and the screw steamer "PEQUOT," of 593 tons, old measurement.

At the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 3d day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel steamer "WINNEPEC," of 1,030 tons, old measurement, and the iron steamer "ALLEGHANY," of 989 tons, old measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective yards. The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy-yards within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto.

VALUABLE ESTATE IN NEWPORT, R. I.

In the Circuit Court.—Eustis vs. Baggett et al.—Pursuant to a decretal order in this case, I will offer at public outcry at the old Custom-house, in Charleston, S. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, all that lot of land, with the buildings thereon standing, situated in Kay-st., in the City of Newport and the State of Rhode Island, and known as the Eustis House, being the estate in said town of Newport of which Patience Wise B. Eustis was seized at the time of her death, to wit: Measuring on Kay-st. 89 2-12 feet; on land of Job A. Peckham 280 9-12 feet; on land of Pell 89 6-12 feet, and on land of R. S. Izard 279 8-12 feet. The house is a frame house of two stories and attic, with high stone basement, containing 16 rooms, with piazza in front.

The situation is well known to be one of the best in Newport for private residence, and is surrounded by first-class estates.

The conditions of sale will be one-half cash and the balance on a credit of one year, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises, the buildings to be insured and the policy assigned, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

Purchaser to pay me for necessary papers and stamps. J. P. M. EPPING, U. S. Marshal, Charleston, S. C.

Particulars of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HARRIET NORTHRUP against GEORGE WILLIAM CRONKRIGHT and others.—Trustee's Sale.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court made in this action on the 15th day of April, 1867, and by virtue of the power contained in the last will and testament of Garret Cronkright, deceased, I, the undersigned trustee, under said will duly appointed by the Supreme Court, in and by the judgment aforesaid, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer: All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point being the southwesterly corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixteenth-street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel to Ninth-avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel to Sixteenth-street, one hundred feet to the westerly side of Ninth-avenue; and thence northerly along said westerly side of Ninth-avenue, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning; which said premises, with the buildings thereon, are known by the street Numbers 75 Ninth-avenue, and 404 and 406 West Sixteenth-street.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1869.
GEORGE H. PURSER, Trustee.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF HOUSEhold furniture, being the entire furniture of two dwellings, embracing every kind and description of really good goods, forty or fifty carpets, curtains, French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, pianos, &c.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at our new auction-rooms, No. 53 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, a very large amount of good furniture, removed to the store for convenience of sale. It will comprise several parlor suites, various coverings, solid black-walnut bookcases and bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, dining and extension tables, one or two pianos, pier and mantel mirrors, brocade curtains and cornices, forty or fifty carpets, best hair mattresses, blankets, quilts, office furniture, kitchen furniture, &c. N. B.—This will be one of the largest sales this season, and will offer inducements to all in want. Catalogues early and sale peremptory. Also, at the same sale, two pianos and one melodeon.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 20, AT 7 o'clock—The private library of Major-General Robert Anderson, comprising many valuable military works, illustrated books, &c.; also a few oil-paintings.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 21, at 7 o'clock—An elegant private library, including superb illustrated works, many very rare books relating to America, Oriental works, &c., &c.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 22, at 7 o'clock—Private library of a well-known book collector, comprising a very choice and select collection of books, most of which are illustrated with extra plates and autograph letters of the authors, &c. The books are in elegant bindings, having been bound by order of the owner. Catalogues of the above sales are ready, and books on exhibition each day of sale.

JAMES E. MALLORY, Auctioneer.
BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York,
and opposite the depot, Tarrytown.
TUESDAY, May 25,
at 3½ P. M., on the premises,
70 desirable lots, known as the
Richard Archer Property,
YONKERS.
Maps at the office of auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at Salesrooms, No. 108 Liberty-st., parlor, chamber and library furniture, book cases, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c., removed for convenience of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salerooms, Willoughby corner Pearl, Brooklyn, a large assortment of excellent palor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, fancy goods, glassware, stoves, &c.; also fine rosewood pianos and mirrors.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—FRIDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) corner Neilson-place, consisting of the usual assortment, including large pier and mantel mirrors, Chickering piano, &c., &c. Catalogues at No. 77 Cedar-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, that pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad through 23d-st., in the City of New-York," passed May 10, 1869, they will sell at public auction in the "Governor's Room," of the City Hall Park, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate, and use a railroad with a double track, and the necessary turnouts and switches for the proper working of the same, through, along, and upon 23d-st., in the City of New-York, from the North River to the East River, on the following terms and conditions:

First—The person or persons or corporation whose bid shall be accepted on such sale shall, within four months from the day of the sale, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses; but should he or they be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings which are not collusive from constructing and completing the same, the time during which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. The said party or parties shall execute a bond in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the said Commissioners, conditioned for the completion and equipment of the said railroad as above provided, subject to the conditions, and with the authority as follows.

Second—Said railroad shall be constructed on the most approved plan for the construction of City railroads, and with the rail now used upon the street railroads in Philadelphia, commonly called Philadelphia rail, and shall be run as often as the convenience of passengers may require, and shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations in respect thereto as the Common Council of the City of New-York may from time to time by ordinance prescribe; and the said party or corporation will be authorized by law to charge the same rate of fare for the conveyance of passengers on said railroad as is now charged by other City railroads in said City.

Third—In the construction, operation, or use of such railroad upon the route above designated, should such person or corporation deem it necessary or proper to run upon, intersect, or use any portion of other railroad tracks now laid upon said street above named, he or they are authorized by the aforesaid act to run upon, intersect and use the same; and in case they cannot agree with the owner or owners thereof respecting the compensation or payment to be made therefor, then the amount of such compensation or payment shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided by subdivision six of the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April second, eighteen hundred and fifty. And should any real estate or interest therein be required for the purpose of constructing said railroad, as above specified and authorized, for which the said person or corporation shall be unable to agree with the owner or owners for the use or purchase thereof, they may acquire the right to use or title to the same in the manner specified in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections of the said act of April second, eighteen hundred and fifty, except that in any of the proceedings for any of the purposes authorized by said act, it shall not be necessary that the petition to the Supreme Court shall make any allegations of, or reference to any incorporation, capital stock, surveys or maps, or of the filing of any certificate of location. But in all cases the use of said street for the purposes of said railroad, as authorized by said act, shall be considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City hold said street. Nothing in the said act contained shall authorize or allow the existence of more than two tracks in any part of said street.

Fourth—The Legislature reserve the right to alter, amend, or repeal the act giving the authority to construct and operate such railroad.

Fifth—On payment into the City Treasury of the amount of the said bid, and on the execution and approval of the said bond, and the execution of an agreement to perform the conditions and stipulations herein expressed, the said Commissioners will deliver to the party or parties entitled to the same, as aforesaid, a certificate that he or they are entitled to such grant.

Sixth—The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid as being made fraudulently or collusively.

A. OAKLEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
PETER B. SWEENY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
PETER CULKIN, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Assistant Aldermen; Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 14, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES.
Two good work horses to be sold at public auction, at the Quartermaster's stables, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., at 1 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, May 20, 1869.
By order of
Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS,
A. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A.

FINANCIAL

$1,000,000 GOLD.

6 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

OF MISSOURI.

Principal and interest payable in Gold. Coupons payable May 1 and Nov. 1 at the
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
NEW-YORK.

Total issue of Bonds $1,000,000, less than $14,000 per mile on 72¼ miles of road from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, which is not more than half the amount per mile of mortgages on the principal railways of the country, making the bonds the cheapest, and one of the safest investments in the market.

The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph and North Missouri Roads, now completed, are connected by this road, forming a grand trunk through line from St. Louis to Omaha, 39½ miles nearer New-York than via Chicago.

The loan is being rapidly taken, half of which has already been sold.

Present price 87½ and accrued interest in currency, which must soon approximate par.

The interest is the same as the United States 5-20s, and payable the same time of the 62s, 64s and 65s; at present prices they are 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than Governments, and we believe them to be equally as secure an investment.

The counties along the line are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State. The local traffic will be very profitable, and the through travel and freight must be as large as that of any Western road.

There are numerous excellent coal fields on the line, which will also be a profitable source of revenue to the road.

With great satisfaction we recommend this security to investors and trustees of estates as a first-class investment.

For further particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

WE OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October, at the

BANK OF AMERICA

in this City.

A special tax has been levied to meet the interest upon these bonds, and the sinking fund for retiring the indebtedness of the city amounts to about two hundred thousand dollars per annum. The comparatively small debt, and the conservative policy which has always marked the management of the finances of the flourishing City of Louisville, make these bonds one of the safest and most desirable investment securities now offered in this market.

Any further particulars can be had upon application at our office.

WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK............................ } LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
AND
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,
Issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for the use of travelers in all parts of Europe.
Americans can have letters addressed to the care of our Paris house, to be forwarded promptly to destination.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
JACOB CAMPBELL, President.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

REMOVAL.
J. M. WEITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,
HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 9 NEW-ST.,
and will continue the business under the style of
J. M. WEITH & ARENTS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from 26th May till 7th June inclusive. E. KISSAM, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1869.

COLLECTIONS.
VAN SAUN & CO., BANKERS.
NO. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Notes and drafts collected on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and returns made immediately on advice of payment.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON }
CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869. }

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected;
CHARLES N. TALBOT,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
GEO. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
ABIEL A. LOW,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,
THOMAS DICKSON,
O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.

And at a meeting of the Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Geo. Talbot Olyphant, Esq., who declined a reelection.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD }
COMPANY, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspector may find it necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of May until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF LAKE SUPErior and Mississippi Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1 next, will, upon presentation at our office, be cashed in gold, less interest.
JAY COOKE & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—300 SHARES CAPITAL STOCK Union Pacific Railroad Company.
WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
GIVE NOTICE

That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making

COLLECTIONS

at the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

ALSO, for the negotiation of Loans on Merchandise, in store and afloat.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

$1,000,000 GOLD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE

MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.
PRICE 92½, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

This road commences at Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, traverses the fertile and populous valley of the Missouri River *via* Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph, and thence passes through the Valley of the One Hundred and Two River to the Iowa State line. Its whole length is 130 miles, 90 of which are already completed and in active operation, and the balance under contract. It has valuable railroad connections, is already doing a prosperous business, with prospects of an early and large increase.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and safe investment.

More detailed information will be given on application at our office.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

REMOVAL.
THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 114 BROADWAY TO NO. 192 BROADWAY,
Northeast corner of John-st.
STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1869:

Cash capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	273,843 77
Total	$773,843 77

J. W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Vice-President.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
J. GRISWOLD, General Agent.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1869.

FOURTH SALE OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of gold will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY next, 20th inst., when the same will be opened and the bids declared. Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payment may be made either in lawful money or three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on THURSDAY of each succeeding week until otherwise ordered.

The amount awarded will not exceed one million of dollars per week, and the right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interests of the Government.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE:
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
Montgomery and West Point 8 Per Cent. Bonds.
Macon and Brunswick 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
New-Orleans and Jackson 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Memphis City 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Southwestern Railroad Stock.
Memphis and Charleston Stock.
South Carolina 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Virginia Registered Stock, old and new.
Alabama 6 Per Cent. Sterling Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Stock.

THE OFFICE OF THE
MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY
are provisionally located at
No. 22 Broad-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND }
INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, }
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 12, 1869. }

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfers of the capital stock of the Company, will be closed in Columbus and New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., May 22, 1869, and remain closed until the morning of June 3, 1869.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, May 25, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,000,000 of "Street Opening and Improvement Bonds," authorized by section 2 of chap ter 853, Laws of 1868.

Said bonds are to be issued for the purpose of paying the assessments charged against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the matter of widening and extending Church and other streets mentioned in said act, as set forth in the reports of the Commissioners in each case, as confirmed by the Supreme Court.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed in successive annual installments of $250,000, commencing on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Street Opening and Improvement Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1869. }

CITY OF DETROIT, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 12, 1869. }

$200,000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($200,000,) or any part thereof, of the bonds of said City of Detroit, to be denominated "Public Building Stock of the City of Detroit," to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable twenty years from date, with interest at seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, as authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved April 5, 1869, and by resolution of the Common Council, May 11, 1869.

The interest accrued on the bonds at the time of delivery will be added.

The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.

W. W. WHEATON, Mayor,	}	Committee for
B. G. STIMSON, Comptroller,	}	Negotiating Loans.
W. B. HOWE, Chairman Committee on Ways and Means.	}	

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Railroad depot, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at 11 M. M.
F. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-monthly in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

$20,000 IN FIRST MORTGAGES for sale, given for purchase money of real estate, in sums varying from $500 to $2,500. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND ALL FIRST-class securities negotiated; collections made everywhere. JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD

First Mortgage 7 per Cent. BONDS.

Having been Appointed AGENTS

For the sale of the balance ($750,000) of the above bonds, we offer them as, in our judgment,

A Most Reliable and Satisfactory Investment.

The ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD is being built to connect the Cities of St. Louis and Terre Haute, and will form part of the

GREAT THROUGH LINE
FROM ST. LOUIS TO
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK,
CONTROLLED AND OPERATED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The whole amount of the Mortgage is $1,900,000, about two-fifths of the cost of the road, and the Bonds have in addition the GUARANTEE OF PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST by
THE TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(A Corporation having no debt, with a large surplus fund,)
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY and
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The last two indorsements being assumed by

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

by contracts, which are matters of record. There is also a sinking fund, created by mortgage, of $20,000 per annum, to pay the principal of the bonds at maturity.

These bonds bear interest at Seven per Cent. per annum, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, and are offered for the present at NINETY PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

No. 18 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	122⅝	123	5-20 Coupon, 67	119⅞	120
Coupon, 1881	122¾	123	5-20 Coupon, '68	119¾	120
5-20 Regis., 1862	117	117⅛	10-40 Regist'd	108⅝	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	122	122⅛	10-40 Coupon	109⅝	109⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	117⅛	117⅜	Gold	143⅛	143⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	118⅝	118⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	119⅞	120			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

TEN years to run, BEARING TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMISON, SMITH & COTTING,

NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

£225 MOBILE AND OHIO STERLING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The road extends from Mobile, Ala., to Columbus, Ky., 486 miles, has 102 locomotives, 987 passenger and freight cars, and 1,100,000 acres of land. Whole amount of first mortgage bonds $5,000,000. A limited amount of the above bonds for sale by
J. M. WEITH & ARENTS, No. 9 New-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1869. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

PAYMENT OF POTSDAM AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD BONDS.—The bonds of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, due Dec. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after the first day of June, 1869, upon presentation at the Mercantile National Bank.
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the Company's Office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June next, at 12 o'clock noon.
CHARLES J. WELLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1869.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 71,990, for one hundred (100) shares of New-York Central Railroad Company; stock of no use to any one but the owners, transfer having been stopped. A reasonable reward will be paid for its return to
ODDIE & CO.,
No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—150 SHARES STOCK OF THE East Pennsylvania Railroad, interest guaranteed by the Reading. FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited now
DRAWS INTEREST FROM JUNE 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.
R. H. BULL, Prest. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD }
COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (less Government tax) will be paid on the 1st day of June next at the office of the Company, to the holders of the same, who are such on the 25th May instant. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be opened for transfers on the 15th instant, and closed on the 25th instant. G. H. GURLEY, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1869. }

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per cent. out of the earnings of the quarter ending April 30, 1869, payable at the Company's office, Tuesday, June 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, May 22, at 2 P. M., and reopened Thursday, June 3, 1869, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAIL- }
ROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of $4 per Share on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after June 1, free of tax. The transfer books will be closed from May 20 to June 1. JOHN KERR,
President.

DIVIDEND.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Washington and Georgetown Railroad are requested to call at the office of H. & M. HART, No. 31 Chatham-st., and collect all dividends due to date.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, printers and manufacturers of patent spring back account books.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

On and after June 1, 1869, the tariff from New-York City to Great Britain and Ireland will be reduced to $10, gold, for ten words or less, including date, address and signature, and $1 for each additional word.

Any newspaper, or association of newspapers, may transmit general and political news, in plain language, for publication, at half rate.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The new Model Market, fast approaching completion, located on 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be open to the public on SATURDAY, 28th inst. A good chance for business men.
JOHN GLASS, Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA	May 22	BRITANNIA	June 5
DORIAN	May 26	DACIAN	June 9
CAMBRIA	May 29	IOWA	June 12
UNIT'D K'GDOM	June 2	COLUMBIA	June 19

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, June 12
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAU	SATURDAY, June 26
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 10

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SAILING EVRRY WEANESDAY.

AUSTRALASIAN	WEDNESDAY	May 26
RUSSIA	WEDNESDAY	June 2
JAVA	WEDNESDAY	June 9
SCOTIA	WEDNESDAY	June 16
CUBA	WEDNESDAY	June 23
CHINA	WEDNESDAY	June 30

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin....$130 | Second Cabin....$80
Cabin to Paris....$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO,	3,015 tons	May 26, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	June 2, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN,	2,865 tons	June 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	June 16, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	June 23, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	June 30, at 10½ A. M

CABIN PASSAGE....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE....(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, May 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, May 29, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax)....Tuesday, June 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, June 5, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO....May 20 | KEDAR....May 29
SAMARIA....May 27 | MALTA....June 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK

Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at owest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, GROGAN, WEDNESDAY May 19, at 11 A. M.

ENGLAND, THOMSON, SATURDAY, May 22, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37. currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK....June 15
CITY OF DUBLIN....July 13

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	First Cabin. Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving May 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, May 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) May 20
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....May 27
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE....June 3

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROY ALMAILS,

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, SATURDAY, May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, June 18

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent.
No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER...Saturday, May 22
CORTES....NELSON, Saturday, May 29.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Cabin passage, $20.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commissions.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail June 2.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 1, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo per ship *Yorktown*, from London, which vessel recently put into *Fayal* in distress, and was there condemned, and her cargo transshipped to this port per bark *Juno*, are hereby notified that the said bark *Juno* has now arrived at this port. Consignees will please call at the office of the undersigned to have bills of lading indorsed and sign average bond. LAWSON & WALKER,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1869. No. 62 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.:

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	
6.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	For Paterson.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	*Day Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
9.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	*Express Mail*, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.30 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	*Orange County Express*, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.00 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	For Piermont.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	*Emigrant Train*, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	*Theatre Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12.00 Mid.	12.00 Mid.	*Saturdays only*, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat

MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,

leaving New-York from pier No. 26 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at....4 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at....7:15 A. M.

Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.

Fare each way....$1 00
Excursion tickets....1 50

Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P.M., landing at pier No. 26 about 8 P. M.

On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.

Horses, carriages and general freight transported.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after May 12, 1869,

The trains will leave by the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries, New York, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations.
3:45 P. M. express to Patchogue.
(Passengers will be ticketed through by this train to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.)
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick and way stations.

Summer arrangement will be made June 1, 1869.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip: 8 A. M., Mail train for Northport and Greenport; 10:30 A. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 3:30 P. M., Greenport Express; 4:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington, Northport and Yaphank; 5:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 7 P. M., for Jamaica and Hempstead. All trains connect with branch for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to all night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, V. Prest.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—For New-Haven.—Low fare, quick time. The steamer STATE OF MAINE, Captain E. F. Curtis, having been elegantly refurnished, leaves New-York from Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) DAILY at 3½ P. M. Fare 75 cents. Freight taken at low rates.
D. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

STEAMER ARMENIA WILL COMMENCE running in place of steamer MARY POWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as refitted.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE.—THE NEW and splendid steamer SUNNYSIDE, having been coppered and refitted, will resume her route on the North River June 3.

Leaving New-York at 4 P. M., and returning will leave Grassy Point at 6½ A. M.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and intermediate landings, daily, at 3:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River. Office on Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—

NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

CAPT. BRAYTON, CAPT. SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

FROM PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT STEAMER.

JAMES FISK, Jr.,
Managing Director.
M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 20, 10 A. M.	Thursday, May 20, 2 P. M.
Friday, May 21, 11 A. M.	Friday, May 21, 3 P. M.
Saturday, May 22, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, May 24, 6:30 A. M.
Monday, May 24, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, May 25, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, May 25, 3 P. M.	Wed'sday, May 26, 7 A. M.
Wed'sday, May 26, 3:30 P. M.	Thu'day, May 27, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, May 27, 4:30 P. M.	Friday, May 28, 9 A. M.
Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M.	Monday, May 31, 9 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, will commence her regular Sunday trips on SUNDAY, May 23, 1869, and every SUNDAY MORNING during the season; leaving Broome-st., East River, at 7½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8; Christopher-st. at 8½, and 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock; allowing two hours at Newburg. Tickets for the entire excursion, $1.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE

DES MOINES RAPIDS

OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's Office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., May 31, 1869, for furnishing the stone required in the construction of two Lift Locks and one Guard Lock for the Canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids.

The proposals in duplicate will specify the rates at which the party proposing will furnish and deliver, as per specification, the following quantities of stone:

9,903 cubic yards Face Stone, as per specification.
17,178 cubic yards Backing Stone, as per specification.
18,230 cubic yards Rubble Stone, for Vertical or Battered Wall, as per specification.
1,870 cubic yards Rubble Stone, for Slope Wall, as per specification.

Proposals in duplicate will be received for furnishing and delivering the stone for one or all the Locks—the Government accepting the most advantageous. Only one proposition, however, from the same party for the same Lock will be received.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible parties, and certified to by some United States Government officer, or other responsible person, known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the contracts for the amount upon which they bid, enter into contract with the Government, or make good the difference between them and the next highest bidder.

Parties proposing must be prepared to commence work under their contract on or before the 15th day of June, 1869, and finish their contract on or before the 1st of October, 1870. A fair proportion of stone must be delivered in each and every working month of the time specified.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Quantities and specifications, and all necessary papers, will be ready for examination at the United States Engineer's Office at Keokuk, for twelve days prior to the date of letting.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the Quarries and the location for the Locks before sending in their bids.

The officer in charge reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no award will be made except upon satisfactory evidence that the party proposing is competent, able, and prepared to do the work required and in the time specified.

Printed copy of the notice must be attached to each bid.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing stone for the Locks for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
KEOKUK, May 11, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 3d day of June, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying wood and coal to the United States Marines at the following places during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870; the wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both wood and coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations, viz.:

At Washington City, D. C., 225 tons of coal, 500 cords of wood.
At Portsmouth, N. H., 125 tons of coal, 150 cords of wood.
At Charlestown, Mass., 150 tons of coal, 150 cords of wood.
At Brooklyn, N. Y., 250 tons of coal, 150 cords of wood.
At Philadelphia, Penn., 125 tons of coal, 120 cords of wood.
At Gosport, Va., 75 tons of coal, 75 cords of wood.
At Pensacola, Fla., 125 cords of wood.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the wood or coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned. WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

TO DREDGERS.

In accordance with instructions received from the Supervising Architect, proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 24th inst., for the removal of the rip-rap work on the outline of the United States property at the Battery, commencing at a point 250 feet westerly from the southwesterly point of the pier on the east side of the Battery; thence easterly on the line as established by the Harbor Commissioners. The materials to be removed to be deposited on said property, or adjacent thereto, so as to be clear of the site of the new granite wall. The top of the rip-rap work is about two feet above water at low tide, and about 80 feet long, and will require to be all removed to the bottom, so as there to have a clear space of twenty feet in width; the work to be completed within four weeks from the date of the acceptance of the bid. Bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars, to be approved by such officers as may be designated by the Treasury Department, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Blank forms of proposal, and all other necessary information, will be given by
W. P. ESTERBROOK, Superintendent,
No. 145 East 28th-st.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—SEPArate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, May 22, 1869, for the construction of sewers as follows, viz.: Specification 1. In 126th, 132d and 133d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Specification 2. In 131st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Specification 3. In 48th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., and 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Specification 4. In 7th-av., between Greenwich-av. and 59th-st. Specification 5. In 43d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.; 6th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., and in 53d-st., between 1st-av. and East River. Specification 6. In 115th, 116th and 117th sts., between 3d and 4th avs. Specification 7. In 4th-av., between 78th and 79th sts.; 82d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and 81st and 82d sts., between 4th and 5th avs. Specification 8. In 1st-av., between 34th and 39th sts., with branches. Specification 9. In Water-st., between James and Oliver; Monroe-st., between Montgomery and Gouverneur sts.; Pitt-st., between Broome and Delancey sts.; Clinton-st., between Grand and Division sts.; Grand-st., between Ridge and Cannon sts.; Mangin and Goerck, between Grand and Broome sts.; Goerck-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; Manhattan-lane, between Houston and 3d sts., and Avenue B, between 3d and 4th and 12th and 13th sts. Specification 10. In Bedford-st., between Christopher and Grove sts.; Varick-st., between Spring and Houston sts.; Broome and Grand sts., between Sullivan and Thompson sts., and Spring-st., between Mulberry and Crosby sts. Specification 11. In 75th-st., from 10th-av. to and through 9th-av. to 86th-st. Specification 12. In 2d-av., between 86th and 90th sts., with branch in 87th-st.

The plans for these works can be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at the office of the Bureau of Sewers.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1869.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN THE FALL.—On the second floor, a good-sized bedroom, with parlor attached, and private table, suitable for a gentleman and wife, location between 4th and 6th avs. and 18th and 34th sts. Address B. L. M., Box No. 3,815 Post Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate two gentlemen with very neatly furnished rooms, without board, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; reference.

NO. 149 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,—first-class single or suite of rooms, with board; private table to order if desired. Location and appurtenances most eligible to those wishing quietness and comfort.

NO. 211 EAST 50TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.—An invalid lady or gentleman of unquestionable respectability, desiring the comforts and kind attentions of a home in the family of a widow lady, where there are no boarders, are requested to call as above.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF NICELY- furnished rooms and a single room to rent reasonably, to gentlemen only, without board, in a private house; references required. Apply at No. 20 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING—NO. 52 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—To Southerners or families arriving from Europe.—First-class rooms, with bedrooms attached, at Summer prices; private tables or board. Also, rooms without board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, two front rooms, pleasant location, convenient to cars. Apply at No. 296 South 5th-st., Jersey City, N. J., or at No. 89 Chambers-st., to W. H. STRANG.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished parlors, bath, &c.; also, one or two single rooms, overlooking Madison-square; without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHout board, for families or single gentlemen, from $10 to $30 per week; also, day boarders; reference required. Apply at No. 19 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, to let, to gentlemen only, without board; first-class location; private family. Inquire at No. 52 East 20th-st.

TWO OR THREE NICELY FURNISHed rooms, in a first-class house, single or otherwise, in a private family; moderate terms. Apply at No. 2 West 13th-st., close to 5th-av. No meals.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PAR- lor and bedroom on the second floor to let, without Board, at No. 15 University-place. References exchanged.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel—Choice rooms to let on second and third floors, singly or en suite, with or without board.

BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED IN A respectable family for one or two children from eight to twelve years of age. Inquire of Mrs. SAMUEL A. SMITH, Bowne-av., Flushing, L. I.

NO. 405 WEST 23D-ST., LONDON Terrace.—A fine suite of rooms on second floor to let to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; location one of the finest; terms reasonable.

NO. 206 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 2D-av.—A New-England lady has a few elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board; table first class; location convenient; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on second floor to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, at No. 248 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' church; also, an upper bedroom.

A PLEASANT HOME—A PARTY OF gentlemen or a gentleman and wife can be accommodated with well-furnished rooms and first-class board on moderate terms at No. 83 Macdougal-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply at No. 35 Morton-st.

A CHEAP REAR FLOOR TO LET—No. 12 Morris-place, near 10th-av.; splendid accommodations; brown-stone house. Apply on premises, from 10 to 11.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms to let, with or without private table. References required.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—FRONT ROOMS on the second floor, facing the south, to let with board, separately or en suite.

A FRONT AND BACK ROOM ON SEC- ond floor to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 74 Lexington-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 72.—TO LET—FROM May 18, a large bedroom with bathroom attached, with or without board. Also, a single room.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD to let to a single gentleman, in the private residence No. 237 East 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, TOGETHER OR separate, No. 31 East 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE obtained near Glen Cove, on Long Island; splendid bathing, boating and fishing near the house. Inquire of COURT & GOLDSMITH, No. 5 James-slip, or address WM. H. COCKS, Locust Valley Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FIRST-CLASS board and very desirable accommodations can be had for a season of twelve weeks from the 21st of June, at Morristown, N. J. Address Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD ON NORTH SHORE Long Island, for gentleman and wife, or family of adults; private family; good bathing and fishing, fine lawn and shade, and accommodations for horses and carriage. Address B. K., Box 167 *Times* office.

NEW FIRST-CLASS BOARDING- house just opened in South Orange, five minutes from depot; accommodations excellent; terms moderate. For particulars apply to R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS board at Orange, N. J., one hour from foot of Barclay-st. and three minutes' walk from depot; ample grounds; well shaded. Address Post Office Box No. 229, Orange, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS, at Elizabeth, N. J.; good rooms and table indispensable; terms must be low. Address S., Box No. 2,769 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and infant, in Newark, near Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. Address, stating terms, &c., H. G., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

CHITTENANGO

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADISON CO., N. Y. First-class hotel accommodations, ready for guests, June 1. For illustrated circular apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st., N. Y., or to B. P. BACKUS, M. D., Proprietor, Chittenango, N. Y.

HEATH HOUSE,

Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.

Open on the 1st of June. One cottage with nine rooms to let. For further particulars address
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE BALDWIN HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC—R. D. BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors—Is now open for the season. R. D. BALDWIN will be at the office of O'Brien Brothers, No. 33 Wall-st., on THURSDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GLENWOOD HOUSE, DELAWARE Water Gap, is now open for the reception of visitors, either transiently or for the Summer. Apply to
SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

The firm of PHILBIN & QUIN having dissolved, JOSEPH P. QUIN will continue the Plumbing and Gas-fitting business at No. 8 West 4th-st., where he will be pleased to see his old patrons, and hopes by unremitting attention and superior facilities to merit a continuance of their favors.

JOSEPH P. QUIN & CO.

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING AND FIXTURES, NO. 8 WEST 4TH-ST.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.

A SCHOOL OF HIGH GRADE FOR BOYS.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
TARRYTOWN, NEW-YORK.
A few boarding scholors will be taken.
INSPECTION SOLICITED.
REV. E. GUILBERT, M. A.,
Principal.
J. MADISON COLLINS, M. A.,
Associate.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,

A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON,
C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

THE LESPINASSE

Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVerac, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes.

Pupils can remain and receive instruction during vacation.

Summer boarders will be received July 3.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS: ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, CITY AND country, with reliable information, free for parents, at bookstore, 14 Bond-st. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

☞ LURLINE. ☜
☞ LURLINE. ☜
☞ LURLINE. ☜

THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,) MAY 20, AND EVERY FOLLOWING EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY,
WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE'S GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
☞ LURLINE, ☜
IN ENGLISH.

Pronounced by the public for its

☞ GREAT CAST,
☞ GRAND BALLET,
☞ AND SPLENDID MISE EN SCENE,
☞ THE GRANDEST OPERATIC SPECTACLE ever produced in America.

ACT I.—THE RHINE BY MOONLIGHT.
ACT II.—CORAL CAVE, ABODE OF LURLINE.
ACT III.—THE LURLIE-BERG BY MOONLIGHT.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
AND GORGEOUS FINAL TABLEAUX.
FRIDAY—LURLINE IN ITALIAN.
SATURDAY—MATINEE IN ENGLISH.
SATURDAY EVENING—IN ITALIAN.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION:

General admission....$1
Secured seats in parquet and balcony....50 cents extra
Family circle....50 cents
Private boxes....$8

Seats can be secured six days in advance, at Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, AT 1,
GRAND LURLINE MATINEE.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE, $1.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURED SEATS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.

(Late Pike's, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
Jas. Fisk, Jr....Proprietor | C. W. Tayleure....Manager
GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
BUT ONE | LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT | BUT ONE
OF
THE TEMPEST.

This theatre will be closed Saturday night for the proper rehearsals of PATRIE.

MONDAY, May 24, first time in America of Sardou's grand heroic and historic drama,

PATRIE, ("Fatherland,")

Now nearly ready, but postponed to make sure of its complete production NEXT MONDAY.

Four leading scenic artists have, for several weeks, been actively engaged upon the scenery, which is all after Sardou's original designs, forwarded from Paris. The costumes, 160 in number, are all new.

PATRIE, NEXT MONDAY. Box sheet open.

NO PERFORMANCE SATURDAY, afternoon or night.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The Grand Spectacular Burlesque Pantomime, in two acts, of ROBINSON CRUSOE.
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
ACT I.—THE BURLESQUE.
ACT II.—THE PANTOMIME.
Supported by the unequaled
BURLESQUE and PANTOMIME COMBINATION.

The following are the rates of admission:

MATINEE PRICES—Orchestra and balcony chairs, $1; all other parts of the house, 50c.; children under 10 years, 25c.

EVENING PRICES—Admission to Family Circle, 50c.; Dress Circle and Parquet, 75 cents; Orchestra and Balcony Chairs, $1, which include all the Museum Curiosities.

GRAND MUSICAL PALACE,

AT THE EMPIRE CITY RINK
Corner 3d-av. and 63d and 64th sts.
This magnificent building, accommodati
10,000 PERSONS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING
with
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS,
Under the personal direction of
H. B. DODWORTH.
☞ ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. ☜
GRAND VELOCIPEDE RACE
between
A. P. MESSINGER,
the long-distance rider, and
W. E. HARDING,
the champion three-mile runner.

THIS THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, May 20 and 21. The race will be as follows: Three heats, 25 miles each, the best two in three, for $500 a side.

Director....L. F. HARRISON

STEINWAY HALL.

It is proposed to give, on some evening during the ensuing three weeks, a grand

MEMORIAL CONCERT

at Steinway Hall, in honor of the memory of the late CHARLES C. B. SEYMOUR, the entire proceeds of which are devoted to the family of the deceased. A vast array of the best musical, vocal and instrumental talent has been placed at the disposal of the Committee, and it is believed the entertainment will at once surpass all that have preceded it in point of attraction, and be worthy of the occasion and the dead it memorizes.

The concert is undertaken with the active and cordial coöperation of

H. J. Raymond,
W. H. Hurlbut,
Wm. Steinway,
Wm. Stuart,
R. O. Doremus,
Chas. A. Dana,
Carl Rosa,
Albert Weber,
Mark Smith,
W. A. Pond,
Wm. Winter,
George H. Butler,
Joseph Howard, Jr.,
Edward H. House,
Theo. Hagen,
L. F. Harrison,
Max Maretzek,
Max Strakosch,
Theo. Thomas,
M. Cooney.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY—Cooper Institute, second floor, east side.—On THURSDAY, May 20, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M., the annual meeting and election of officers will be held, when

WILLIAM B. OGDEN, ESQ.,

will read a paper upon the *Origin and Progress of the Pacific Railroad.*
E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from New-York and vicinity. For terms inquire of THE STEPHENS AND CONDIT T. CO., Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

THE TURF.

PATERSON RACES.

THURSDAY, MAY 20—THIRD DAY.

HURDLE RACE HANDICAP—Entries, Tycoon, 120 lbs.; Simon Kenton horse, 150 lbs.; s. h. by Endorser, 140 lbs.; Lilly Parker, 120 lbs.

SECOND RACE—Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, 1¼ mile—Entries, Mitchell, Nora Kista, Onyx.

THIRD RACE, CLIFTON PLATE—Sweepstakes for 2-year olds, half mile—Entries, Pollock, brother to Red Dick; ch. g. by Logan; ch. g. by Balrownie; b. f. by Hartington.

FOURTH RACE—Consolation purse handicap—Entries, Egotist, 110 lbs.; Enchantress, 110 lbs.; Urbana, 110 lbs.; Morrissey, 105 lbs.

Special trains by Erie Railroad, at 11:45 A. M., and 12 M., direct to the Course.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—THE AMERICAN MERchants' Union Express Company, at their stables, Hubert and Laight sts., and Broome and Marion sts., New-York City, have for sale thirty first-class express horses; also, second-hand single and double express wagons, Concord and New-York manufacture, all in good order.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARriages, used but a few times; one a City coach, trimmed in blue satin; the other a calashe, trimmed in drab silk; both City made. Can be seen at No. 85 5th-av., northeast corner of 16th-st.; entrance on 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A CHILD'S PONY, WAGON and harness; is very gentle, and canters under saddle very easy. Inquire at private stable, No. 234 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—A GRAY EAGLE HORSE, gray in color, 15¾ hands, 7 years old, sound, kind, stylish, and can trot in three minutes. Apply to JAMES S. SELDEN, Nos. 156 and 158 East 23d-st.

A TEAM OF MULES FOR SALE cheap. Also, truck and harness, if required. Apply to the delivery clerk, No. 490 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Ninety-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—Both sides of Ninety-third-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISSAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 15, 1869.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, having, by resolution of the Common Council, been directed to compile and superintend the publication of the Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York for the year 1869, respectfully solicits from the Heads of Departments and the various Commissioners charged with executive business of the City and County Governments, and the officers of the several charitable, educational, religious, scientific and other institutions in this City, duly organized by any charter or act of incorporation, such information connected with the respective departments and institutions under their charge as may be of advantage to the public, or as may be appropriately contained in the "Corporation Manual" for 1869.

In compiling the work, it is absolutely necessary that the statistical and other information connected with the City and County Government and the almost innumerable public and private charitable and other institutions of this City should be strictly reliable and authentic. To secure this indispensable requisite, the kind coöperation and assistance of the City and County officials and the officers of such institutions is hereby respectfully solicited.

An early response is particularly desired.
JOSEPH SHANNON,
Clerk Common Council.

Address JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk Common Council, No. 8 City Hall, New-York City, indorsed "For the Manual."

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. Burgy & Co., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July, 1869.—Dated Jan. 31, 1869.

HENRY V. BURGY
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

CASTE EVERY NIGHT CASTE
CASTE AND CASTE
CASTE SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. CASTE

This beautiful play, recognized wherever the English tongue prevails, as, par excellence,

THE COMEDY
THE COMEDY
THE COMEDY

of the era, and the most

EXQUISITE PICTURE
EXQUISITE PICTURE
EXQUISITE PICTURE

of the manners and customs of our day, came as a refreshing shower on the sterile and neglected soil of the drama, reviving hope and stimulating fancy.

The literary brotherhood everywhere welcomed it with eager joy, as

THE HARBINGER
THE HARBINGER

of better dramatic days; and it had a run in London, as it promises to have here, of unequaled duration.

It has given evidence, more than any work of the day, that the spirit which has given birth to the beautiful comedy creations which illustrated the opening of this century still survives. It rests on none of the sensational effects on which dramatic productions have of late years depended for attractions, but tells a simple story with such graphic power, fidelity to nature in the characters and crispness and brilliancy in the dialogue, as to command from opening to close the

UNFLAGGING INTEREST
OF
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED HOUSES.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED HOUSES.

The approaching close of the regular season rendering it impossible to present the piece this year beyond a few weeks longer, induces the management to thus point the public attention.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED
FOR
THE REMAINING NIGHTS
TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

MATINEE MATINEE
of
CASTE,
SATURDAY, MAY 22.
Doors open at 1¼; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

THE TAMMANY.

Manager and Director....LEONARD GROVER.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the great Burlesque Pantomime of
ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY,
ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY,

which will give place, while in the very flush of success, to other novelties that cannot be delayed.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the marvelous and daring act of the
RIZARELI BROTHERS
RIZARELI BROTHERS
on the combination of L'Echelle and Parallel Bars, entitled
THE OCTANGULARUM.

Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 25 and 50 cts. extra.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MAY 20, at 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
TENTH GRAND
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
MR. J. LEVY,

The greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with

THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

1. March—"Amazons"....Michaelis
2. Overture—"Don Giovanni"....Mozart
3. Waltz, "Maud," Solo for Cornet-a-Piston.....Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
4. Grand Fantasie, "L'Africaine"....Meyerbeer
5. Overture—"In the Italian Style"....Schubert
6. Waltz—"Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald"....Strauss
7. Ballad—"The Two Grenadiers"....Schumann
8. Grand Fantasie—"William Tell"....Rossini
9. Overture—"Fra Diavolo"....Auber
10. Polka, "Whirlwind"—Solo for Cornet-a-Piston....Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
11. Fantasie—"Traviata"....Verdi
12. Waltz, on popular English airs, (new)....Strauss

Conductor....THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION 35 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES EXTRA $2.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1869,
Assisted by the following favorite artists:
Miss S. W. BARTON, Soprano.
Mr. WM. MACDONALD, Tenor.
Mr. BENJAMIN OWEN, Organist and Accompanist.
Mr. THEODOR MARTENS, Pianist and Accompanist.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

Sale of seats will commence on Friday morning, May 21, at Schirmer's music store, Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Box Office of Steinway Hall.

Doors open at 7¼, commence at 8 o'clock.
THOS. R. TURNBULL,
Business Manager.

AID FOR CUBA.

GRAND FAIR AT APOLLO HALL,

Corner of Broadway and 28th-st., for the relief of the sick and wounded of the patriot army of Cuba, now open under the auspices of the Junta Patrioticas de Cubanas in New-York. Open from 12 M. until 11 P. M.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE.

TICKET OFFICE IN NEW-YORK.

An office for the sale of tickets in New-York has been established at the music store of
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
No. 711 Broadway.

Those desiring choice seats will do well to apply at once.

DRY GOODS.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,

NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY,
Between 12th and 13th sts.
LATEST ADDITIONS TO STOCK:

PARASOLS,
Pongee and other styles.
BLACK SILKS.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
from $16 to $100.
THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
from $100 to $300.
ROUND HATS AND BONNETS,
Trimmed and untrimmed.
WALKING SKIRT
for $1 50.
STRAW HATS FOR THE COUNTRY, 80c. @ $1.
INFANTS' DRESSES,
from $2 upward.
LADIES' WRAPPERS,
from $5 50 upward.

A full assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

INFANTS' CAPS AND BONNETS.

Newest styles of Ribbons, Bows, Ties, &c., Lace Goods, Embroideries, &c., Dress Trimmings, Buttons, &c.

R. H. MACY.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FINE STRAW GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
PERFUMERY AND SOAPS,
TRIMMING SATINS, SILKS, BUTTONS, &c.,
SMALL WARES,
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AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
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25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This House, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS—FIRST NOVELTIES.

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READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES.
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GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
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ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

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First-class furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, rich and elegant designs. Over 500 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

PERSONAL.

BENEDICT FAMILY HISTORY.

All persons bearing the name of BENEDICT, who have not already supplied materials, and desiring to be included in this work, now well advanced, are requested to transmit immediately their family record and an account of their ancestry to
HENRY M. BENEDICT, Albany, N. Y.

N. B.—Descendants of females of the name who can furnish names, dates, &c., of their Benedict ancestress are also requested to aid in the compilation of this work.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
GEO. L. FOX'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
GEO. L. FOX'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
GEO. L. FOX'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
A GREAT PANTOMIMIC SUCCESS.
A GREAT PANTOMIMIC SUCCESS.
Roars of laughter and evident admiration of
THE WHIMSICALITIES OF THE CLOWN.
THE HUMOR OF THE PANTALOON.
THE AGILITY OF THE HARLEQUIN.
THE GENIALITY OF THE COLUMBINE.
THE QUAINTNESS OF THE JOKES.
THE INGENUITY OF THE TRICKS.
THE CLASSIC GRACE OF THE BALLET.
THE RAPIDITY OF THE CHANGES.
THE ARTISTIC PERFECTION OF SANGALI.
THE BRILLIANCY OF THE TRANSFORMATION.
THE PICTURESQUE SCENERY.
THE SUPERB COSTUMES.
THE CHARACTERISTIC MUSIC.
THE TERRIBLE GIANTS
THE INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER
AND THE FLYING VELOCIPEDE.
Matinees 1¼ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

In order to avoid disappointment, seats should be secured at the box office.

5TH-AV. THEATRE.

JAMES FISK, Jr....Proprietor
L. BENEDICK....Stage Manager
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TO-NIGHT, MAY 20,
the most popular of Offenbach's works,
BARBE BLEUE. BARBE BLEUE.
BARBE BLEUE. MLLE. BARBE BLEUE.
LUCILLE TOSTEE
BARBE BLEUE. as BARBE BLEUE.
BARBE BLEUE. BOULOTTE. BARBE BLEUE.
AUJAC in his great role of BARBE BLEUE.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
the popular musical sensation,
THE HERMIT'S BELL. THE HERMIT'S BELL.
THE HERMIT'S BELL.
THE HERMIT'S BELL. THE HERMIT'S BELL.
With those eminent artists,
IRMA and DECRE.
SATURRDAY EVENING,
BARBE BLEUE,
with
TOSTEE and AUJAC.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER
Engagement of the celebrated
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS,
of the
RECONSTRUCTED
FORTY THIEVES,

which must positively be withdrawn after SATURDAY for the production of another great Burlesque.

LAST FORTY THIEVES MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

In active preparation, a grand Oriental Burlesque Extravaganza entitled

SINDAD THE SAILOR.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST NIGHTS OF OTHELLO,
And LAST WEEK but ONE
of the engagement of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear during the week as follows:
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY
as IAGO.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS as OTHELLO.
WILD OATS
at the MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock,
WITH
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Miss FANNY MORANT.

Doors open at 7¾; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WAVERLEY THEATRE,

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel. Proprietor, G. T. Reeder. Manager, T. E. Morris. Adoption of Summer Prices. Orchestra chairs, $1; dress circle, 75c.; balcony circle, 50c.; family circle, 30c.; reserved dress circle, $1. MONDAY and EVERY EVENING during the week, the new Burlesque, in which the London Burlesque Combination, Miss Jennie Willmore, Miss Lizzie Willmore and the great London comedian, Mr. Felix Rogers, in conjunction with the popular Waverley Burlesque and Comedy Company, in Wm. Brough, Esq.'s, new burlesque, entitled PYGMALION, or the Peerless and Beautiful Statue. Rigl Sisters in two dances. The performance to commence with a capital new Farce each evening. Matinee SATURDAY, at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
EVERYTHING NEW.
GRAND RECONSTRUCTION OF PLUTO.
RETURN OF ALICE DUNNING.
THE GREAT LINGARD IN HIS SPECIALTIES.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MISS FANNY HERRING FOR FOUR NIGHTS.
MR. AND MRS. EDWIN BLANCHARD.
MR. J. C. STEWART.
The French Spy. Seven Changes. | The Blind Boy and His Dog. The Dog CARLO.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

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BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. Immense hi of the UNBLEACHED BLONDES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.—14TH-ST.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES—
POPULAR PRICES.
Parquet 50c., Gallery 25c., Orchestra Chairs 75c.
DAN BRYANT'S BURLESQUE OF "RED HOT."

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT

TO L. P. THATCHER,

THURSDAY EVENING, May 20, 1869, at Irving Hall. Musical Director, Sig. PEDRO DE ABELLA, assisted by the following artists: Mme. E. D'Angri de Abella, the distinguished Contralto; Miss Sallie Reber, amateur Soprano; Mr. M. Lafuente, Pianista. Male Quartette and Chorus of men's voices. Tickets, $1; reserved, $1 50.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,

NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 25 new and 15 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of fine first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments returned the 1st of May. Also, 50 new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward, and new organs for $50 and upward, for cash.

AT BLUME'S—GET THE BEST "KNABE" Pianos, with Agraffe arrangement and all latest improvements; second-hand pianos, $100, $150, $200. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

ORGANS—CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE, two of 12 stops, gothic cases, pedal bass; one 23 stops, two rows of keys, pedal; two second-hand, 5 stops. W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO- fore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of WALSH, PATRICK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. CHARLES WALSH,
WILLIAM PATRICK,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869. C. G. RAMSAY.

The business will be continued under the same firm name of WALSH, PATRICK & CO., by the undersigned. CHARLES WALSH,
WILLIAM PATRICK.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869.

No. 37 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO- fore existing under the firm name of HEAD, ROBINSON & BRADFORD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. A. HEAD,
J. H. ROBINSON,
W. B. BRADFORD.

DISSOLUTION ON THE FIRST DAY of May, by mutual consent, the firm of PHILBIN & QUIN, Plumbers.

STEPHEN PHILBIN continues the plumbing and gas-fitting business as heretofore, at the old establishments, No. 7 West 4th-st., No. 707 Broadway, and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOISTING-ENgine locomotive boiler, six feet long, two feet six inches diameter, six-inch cylinder, twelve-inch stroke; has been used on Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to H. SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR- riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 33 pages; sent free. No. 58 Bond-st., one door from Bowery.

THE WORSE CASES OF PRIVATE DIScases speedily and effectually cured without detention from business; also, all weakness. Youthful vigor restored to all contemplating marriage. Consultation and treatment strictly private. H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 120 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 58 Bond-st., one door from Bowery. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the genito-urinary organs, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE DR. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is by DR. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.

THE FUTURE CITY OF THE SEA.

Its Beauties, Improvements and Advantages—The Real Estate Owners' Association.

Among the many beautiful places about New-York, Staten Island deserves a prominent place in the front rank. Few possess so many natural advantages, and few offer so many inducements to the weary inhabitants of large cities. Its location can scarcely be excelled, its views are grand; over it the pure strong health-giving air has full sweep, fresh from the ocean and free from all impurities and noxious vapors. The ground is high, the soil fertile and the society good. It is the first beauty-spot that gladdens the eye of the emigrant, and it is the first that welcomes the weary traveler home. Inhabitants of foreign countries, men of taste and education, who have visited many parts of the world, and are familiar with the beauties of Europe, speak of it as one of the garden spots of America, yet by our own people, by New-Yorkers, who are everywhere credited as being peculiarly sharp and quick to appreciate the value of everything brought to their notice, it has, for a long time been sadly neglected. Now a change has commenced; men begin to wonder why they have for so many years passed by so beautiful and convenient a spot, and gone further and to less desirable locations to purchase homes. A spirit of enterprise is commencing to show itself, the inhabitants have thrown off their old lethargy, are awake to the improvements that are going on around them, and determined to be no longer left behind.

Very many years ago, when New-York was in its infancy and before steamships were known, Staten Island was, on account of its then isolated position, selected as a convenient and appropriate spot from which to board ships, examine their papers, &c., &c., before allowing them to come up to the City. After a time the sick were there taken ashore and treated, and finally it was made a regular quarantine station. Gradually the population increased and the quarantine began to grow very unpopular. Nor was this feeling confined to the inhabitants of the island. Many New-Yorkers objected seriously to it, on account of its nearness to this City. The Legislature was petitioned to remove it but without avail, and finally, after several deaths from epidemic diseases had occurred, and their petitions had been found useless, the islanders voted patience to be no longer a virtue, turned out *en masse* and destroyed the buildings, as the quickest and surest way to secure themselves against further danger. After several years of litigation and numerous petitions to the local Government for the positive removal of this nuisance, a bill finally passed the Legislature for the disposal of the quarantine grounds, and subsequently another, providing for the establishment of a suitable quarantine at a place known as West Banks, located in the Lower Bay, many miles away. And so the island was forever ridded of the one great nuisance which had for so many years retarded its growth, and kept it in public disfavor. Now, that it is free and clear of this trouble, it is rapidly becoming popular, and the day cannot be far distant when its entire extent shall be improved, and land be as valuable as in any of our suburban cities. The population is already over 50,000, and rapidly increasing.

A trip over the island shows an amount of improvement, made during the past few years, that fairly astonishes the visitor. On every hand buildings are going up, new streets opened, sidewalks being made and gardens laid out. With the total removal of the Quarantine, the dull times seem to have passed away, never to return. The village corporations are macadamizing their highways and lighting the streets, and residences are more in demand than ever before. A belt railroad was commenced some months ago, which, if completed, would prove a great convenience, and add considerably to the value of property along its route. It is now though in some little snarl, and one or two gentlemen who have control of it, do not, perhaps, act as fairly and liberally as might be expected of them. It is quite probable though that the difficulty may soon be removed; if so the road can be finished and in running order within a very few weeks.

The buildings that are going up are of almost every description, grand mansions, elegant villas and comfortable little cottages. The wealthy banker, broker or merchant can select a site and build for himself a house as extensive and expensive as he desires, can lay out splendid parks, with fine walks and drives, erect handsome stables and outbuildings, and surround himself with all the comforts and elegances that wealth can purchase, and find about him abundance of neighbors, living in a style fully equal to his own. The bookkeeper or clerk who can afford but a few thousand dollars, can purchase for himself a cozy little home, with an acre or two of ground, improved and ornamented as he pleases, and find himself in company with hundreds of others situated about the same as he is. There is room for all, the rich and the poor alike, and, provided they are worthy, they are alike welcomed by the old inhabitants and landowners. With them it is not the amount of money a man possesses that establishes him in society, but rather his natural ability and innate fitness for the position. The idea of entire exclusiveness which many entertain with regard to these old families is entirely erroneous. It is difficult to imagine any place, either far or near, where may be found a more warm-hearted, hospitable people, or where a worthy new-comer is sooner made to feel perfectly at home.

The trip is a very enjoyable one. On a Summer's day the business man, hot, tired and generally uncomfortable, slips on board the boat with a decided feeling of relief; behind him he leaves the dusty city, with its cares and troubles; before him lies his happy, beautiful home. The sail down the bay is delightful, the scenery ever varying, and the fresh sea breeze very grateful. Before his journey is ended he feels cool, comfortable and rejuvenated, and steps ashore an entirely different man from the one of half an hour before. Arriving at the first landing, (once known as "Quarantine," but never again to be so recognized among men, the inhabitants having made a clean sweep of it and cast overboard the fever nest and name together, and adopted the more euphonious title of "Edgewater,") the visitor finds quite an extensive village. A number of small stores are first seen, afterward a number more pretentious, and all apparently well supported. Numbers of new buildings are being erected, some quite large, to be occupied as stores, already necessary to meet the growing wants of the place, and others quite city-like in their appearance to be rented for residences. Along Tompkins-avenue a number of very fine private houses are located. Passing along the Terrace or Shore road, which runs along the edge of the island, is kept in excellent repair and lined with old, substantial buildings, each surrounded by handsomely-ornamented grounds, so that the entire street looks like a private garden rather than a public drive, we shortly arrive at New-Brighton, one of the old-established and favorite points. Here are located two large and well-conducted hotels. One, the St. Mark's Hotel, beautifully located on high, healthy grounds, is kept by Messrs. DE CAMP & COLE, two thoroughly competent and experienced men, who have recently taken possession, have renovated it completely, and are rapidly filling it up with first-class boarders; and the other, the old and well-known Pavilion, kept by Mr. BOUGHTON. Passing up Franklin avenue, the visitor next enters Hamilton Park, the property of Colonel C. K. HAMILTON, a gentleman of wealth and refinement, who has owned it for very many years and has expended thousands of dollars in improving it. It somewhat resembles Lewellyn Park, has the same serpentine walks and drives, graveled and always kept clean and bright; the same large English lawns, and scattered through it, hidden among the trees, are a number of houses, both large and small, clean painted, bright and cheerful. From them fine views may be had of the ocean, North and East Rivers, and the surrounding country. Passing out through Fourth-street and Clinton-avenue, both very handsome streets, and containing a number of expensive and tasty residences, we again strike the shore road not far from Sailors' Snug Harbor. This decidedly is *not* one of the beauty spots of the island, and to the stranger it appears odd that, in one of the most populous neighborhoods, and with improvements being made all around it, one large barren tract should lie vacant, shabby and looking as though it were almost ashamed of itself. But so it is, and unless a little life and enterprise can be breathed into the Commissioners, so it will remain. They will not sell it, nor will they give leases long enough to warrant any one in improving it, consequently it must continue an unsightly blot upon a beautiful picture, soon passed, but long remembered, because of its very ugliness. From it to Factoryville, Port Richmond and for miles along the shore there is no break; all looks prosperous and smiling. From the shore, at intervals of from 250 to 300 feet, streets run to the interior, many of them very attractive and well filled with cosy little houses, in almost all cases occupied by their owners. On this side of the island, Tode Hill and Grimes' Hill are particularly noticeable; built up with costly residences and parks, they look quite like some well-known parts of the Old World. From them a view is presented which is grand beyond description. As far as the eye can reach it is one panorama of all that is beautiful in nature. On the one hand the ocean, dotted with ships and steamers; beneath the bay, bright and clear, studded with vessels decked with the flags of all nations; in front, the East River with the various towns along its banks: New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, and the Hudson River until it is lost among the Palisades, and on the other hand, Bergen Point, the Orange Mountains and all the rolling country about them. It is a great feast, so extensive and so varied that the eye almost wearies in selecting the points most worthy of remembrance. On the south shore are many places fully as beautiful as those before described. Along it many gentlemen whose names are familiar to our citizens years ago bought lands on which they have built, and where they have lived ever since. The ocean comes rolling up in all its grandeur to their gardens; from their windows it may be seen stretching out an unbroken line for over twenty miles. The Narrows, Coney Island, the light-house, &c., &c., are all in sight, and every steamer and seagoing vessel passes before them. The soil is particularly fertile, and the surf-bathing excellent. Returning from Fort Wadsworth, and along the shore to the steamboat landing, is but a repetition of what has already been said. On every side are seen the unmistakable signs of thrift and industry; everywhere the people seem busy and contented, and the children look bright, rosy-cheeked and happy.

It is quite amusing to talk with the islanders about their old supposed enemy, the "shakes." While going over the island, at various points, and of all kinds of people, young, old and middle-aged, the question was asked, "Do you have much fever and ague about here?" and the answer was invariably the same—a laugh. Once in a while a particularly brilliant young man would volunteer the information, that if you would only sit bare headed and coatless on the shore until 11 o'clock each evening, he did'nt know but perhaps you might "get some," or that the "oldest inhabitant" was said to have known something about it; but that individual being unfortunately defunct, the information was forever lost. A few treated the question as being at least worthy of an answer, and said that in one or two places back on the island there had been some few cases, but that they were in almost all cases traceable directly to imprudence, which, in New-York City or almost anywhere else, would have been followed by the same results. A few moments of calm reflection will convince the thinking man that this most uncomfortable of all ills does not belong to Staten Island. On the south shore, which is supposed to be its favorite lurking place, the ground is high, the soil sandy, so that no water can accumulate; in fact, after a rain the walks are dry within an hour, and the strong sea breeze sweeps continually over it. If anyone can reconcile these facts with the existence of chills and fever as an epidemic, he will be able to explain why this island should have more of the disease than Manhattan Island. The great point of difference between the two, as explained by an old New-York physician, is, that on Staten Island the houses almost all have extensive piazzas, where the inhabitants pass many of their evenings and foolishly expose themselves; in New-York that practice not being general and piazzas not plentiful, the people do not take the same risks. New comers are almost the only ones afflicted; old residents, who are a little careful, are entirely free from it.

But with all the beauties and advantages, one or two more improvements are necessary before the island can fairly compete with other suburban places about this City. One is the ferry. From one end of the island to the other it is condemned in the strongest and most expressive terms. The boats run but once an hour, and lay up early in the evening. To be sure there is one late boat, but that does not begin to satisfy the want. The boats should run every fifteen minutes from six in the morning until eight at night, and every half hour from that till morning. In the hands of brisk, go-ahead managers this change would speedily be made, and the result would unquestionably be as favorable to the stockholders as to the islanders. The excuse offered is that it would not pay. Certainly this is an error. The way to make a thing pay is to make it popular; the way to make a ferry popular is to accommodate it to the wants of the people. It is a decided nuisance, having missed one boat, to be obliged to wait an entire hour for another. The thing is easily remedied. There is no necessity for each boat to make a coasting trip along the island. Let some point be selected, the most convenient to this City, and all the New-York boats run to it and return. Then, if advisable, an auxiliary boat can be put on to run from this point to the other landings. A similar plan has proved very satisfactory and successful on the Third-avenue Railroad, between its up-town depot and Harlem, and that road is considered one of the best managed and most valuable in the country. The miserable ferry accommodations, next to Quarantine, have done more than anything else to retard the growth of the island. It is to be hoped that the new spirit which is rapidly spreading all over the island may extend to this very respectable but very old fogy Company and galvanize it into life.

An entirely new and very excellent feature is the establishment of a "Real Estate Owners' Association," composed of landowners whose property has an assessed value of at least $1,000. Its purposes are thus described in a circular recently issued:

"The Association shall be free from all partisan political aim or bias, taking no part, in its collective capacity, in merely party matters, and devoted in its interests only to such measures as shall further its own objects; the protection of the interests of its members in watching and furthering the same as regards the assessment, collection and disbursement of taxes and public moneys; the execution of the laws, local legislative enactments, enterprises projected for the development of the island, and, in short, everything subservient to the uses and profits of real estate owners."

The affairs are to be conducted by an Executive Committee of five members, chosen at an annual election, and local committees shall be formed in each township or subdivision thereof.

The paper is being very satisfactorily received, a large number of landowners, comprising some of the oldest and most wealthy, have already subscribed, and it is believed over 600 signatures will have been obtained by the 1st of June. Properly managed it is capable of doing a great amount of good, and the names of the gentlemen who have it in charge are sufficient guarantee that its efforts will all be in the right direction. From it the islanders expect great results, and their expectations, it is fair to believe, will be fully realized.

The Workingwoman's Association.

The Workingwoman's Association held their fortnightly meeting last night, in Plympton's Building, Astor-place, instead of in the Cooper Institute, as heretofore. Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY was called to the chair. Mrs. ELEANOR KIRKE read several letters offering funds to the Association, if needed. Mrs. NORTON then read an essay on the asserted decline of marriage in this country, often mentioned in the newspapers. The lady said that the assertion could not be proved, though marriage rates fluctuated, and that the number of persons married in a given time in a certain population, varied in accordance with certain natural laws, not understood. The marriage rate in New-York City in 1867, she said, was 19.67; in 1868, 19.07, a decrease of nearly one in a thousand inhabitants. It had been customary for newspapers to make statements to the effect that population was declining, but facts have not generally proved it. The assertions regarding a decrease had chiefly emanated from Dr. NATHAN ALLEN, of Massachusetts, and his reasonings appeared plausible until examination. The statistics of New-York City did not suffer in comparison with those of several European countries. During the past eleven years, the marriage rate in England had been 16.81 in 1,000 inhabitants; in France, 15.82; in Austria, 17.58; in Italy, 16.20, and in New-York, during the last three years, 18.23, showing it to be higher in New-York than elsewhere. The same statistics applied to the birth rate. In England, during the same period, it was 34.37 in 1,000; in France, 26.39; in Austria, 40.10; in Italy, 38.16, and in New-York, 34.86.

After remarks by Mr. MARVIN, Miss PHŒBE COZZENS and others,

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY spoke upon the necessity of woman suffrage, and was followed by Mrs. ELEANOR KIRKE, Dr. CHARLOTTE LOZIER, Mrs. KING and Mrs. CECILIA BURLEIGH.

It was decided that the Executive Committee should appoint three or four ladies to write essays on the question of marriage, to be delivered at a special meeting.

The Brooklyn Board of Education Investigating Committee.

The Special Committee of Investigation of the Brooklyn Board of Education met again last evening, Mr. THOMAS KINSELLA in the chair. The first witness called was Mr. PAYSON, of the Polytechnic Institute, who testified that he had a copyright interest in the copy-book used by the Board of Education; that it was published by WOOLWORTH & AINSWORTH, Boston; that the list price was $1 80 per dozen, with twenty per cent. off, leaving the net price $1 44, the same for which the Board pay $1 50 per dozen.

Mr. TIMOTHY DYSON, a bookseller and stationer in a small way at East New-York, testified that he called at the depot of the Board to ascertain whether he could not purchase slates for less than he had been paying. He saw Dr. THORE and asked him. Dr. THORE showed him a 6 by 9 slate from a pile just then being unpacked, and told him that they were selling such slates to the scholars for 13 cents each. He remarked that such a price was unjust, and it was wrong that the APPLETONS should be allowed to take such advantage of the ignorance of the gentlemen of the Board. He said he had purchased slates by the dozen at $1 10; he had heard since that the price of slates had been reduced to 12 cents, the price he charged at his establishment in East New-York. He also testified that he was able to purchase books—two or three at a time—as cheap as the Board was getting large quantities for.

Mr. PETER ROUGET, Principal of School No. 10, for the last twenty years, gave some general testimony as to the discussion in the Board relative to the uniformity of the series of books used in the schools. He could say for two or three publishers of books used in the schools, that the purchases were not made from them direct. The uniform system was advantageous to parents, in case of removal from one place to another, and a disadvantage to teachers, some of whom might be successful with one text book, while others would succeed best with other books.

Mr. STEWART, Secretary of the Board, testified that only two houses supplied furniture to the schools, ROBERT PATON and NATHANIEL JOHNSON, of New-York; they estimated on specifications made up by Mr. LEONARD, Superintendent of Repairs. No other persons were asked to make proposals; once another firm had put in a bid, but it was not in the form of an estimate. The bills were certified to by Mr. LEONARD, endorsed by the Chairman of the School-house Committee, and then paid. These bills were never presented at the Board meetings; one bill as high as $4,000 had been paid in this way.

THOMAS KELLY, who had called in out of curiosity, and was anxious to have his testimony recorded, said he was a wood dealer, and served the Board with wood at $11 75, Virginia pine put in the bins, and $9 50 for 128 cubic feet hard wood. He said he bid once when proposals were advertised for, when he was beat—badly beat; he had bid for his father once before that and was beaten then also; he has never been beaten since he sold the wood to the Board through Mr. SEABURY.

Mr. KINSELLA said no question had been raised on wood. The difficulty was about coal.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

An Organization Effected at Last—Judge Bosworth Elected President and Commissioner Smith Treasurer.

At 9 o'clock yesterday the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police Department met at the Central Office, pursuant to previous arrangement, for the purpose of making a decided effort to organize the Board by the election of a President and Treasurer. The readers of the TIMES are already aware that ever since the election by the State Legislature of Mr. HENRY SMITH to be a Police Commissioner, to fill the vacancy rendered by the resignation of Mr. THOMAS C. ACTON, the Board has in reality been powerless to act as an executive body, owing to their failure to elect the officers required by law. The want of harmony among the four Commissioners existing for the past two or three weeks, relative to the proper persons to take official action in the Board, has practically caused the Department to be a self-working institution, as the Board could not do anything in the many important questions arising in the Department relative to the details of work and duty among the individuals. Applications for appointments on the force have so rapidly accumulated on the table of the Chief Clerk, that there are now nearly 300 persons who have duly passed the Board of Surgeons and had their papers properly indorsed by the necessary sureties for good conduct and moral habits. Beside these, a great amount of important unfinished business has accumulated in the Board, to such an extent, indeed, as to stop the workings of the Department.

This state of affairs was fast becoming a nuisance at Police Headquarters, and the necessity for a speedy organization of the Board of Commissioners was paramount. At the several meetings hitherto held by the Board no decision could be arrived at, in consequence of an extensive series of tie votes, the Republican and Democratic members hanging together in the most determined manner. Commissioner BRENNAN advanced the proceedings a stage one day last week by his positive resignation of the position of Treasurer, on the broad ground that he had had enough of it, that it did not pay him to retain it, and that he had done his share toward reducing the incidental expenses of the Department during the year he had had charge of the accounts and the cash. This resignation was no doubt a bold feint to draw the fire of his opponents in the Board and an expression of his ardent desire to become the President of the Board, but the movement does not seem to have been successful, judging from the events of yesterday.

As was narrated in the TIMES, the Commissioners held two informal and confidential caucuses on Tuesday in regard to an election of officers, and although the Commissioners gave the representatives of the Press to understand that no definite result had been attained at these consultations, it now appears that the necessary wires were duly laid and certain compromises effected on that day, else the organization of the Board could not have been so readily achieved, as yesterday's proceedings indicate. As was well known, the Democratic politicians in this City and Brooklyn ardently wished that Mr. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN be made the President of the Board, as it was considered certain that, in the event of his securing the position and the power accompanying it, he would run the Department of Police with a decided Democratic bias. On the other hand, Mr. MANIERRE was pushed forward as the Republican candidate for the position, and his claims were deemed the strongest, as he enjoyed a seniority in the Board over his energetic and really formidable opponent. The respective claims of these two candidates were freely canvassed in the Department and in political circles, the opinion gradually gaining ground that the Democrats would gain a victory, and Mr. BRENNAN be elected. Such was the state of affairs up to Tuesday evening, but the events of yesterday partially upset these several theories.

When the Board of Commissioners were called to order yesterday morning, all the members responded to their names. As soon as the Clerk declared the Board to be ready for the transaction of business, and that business to be the election of officers, Mr. MANIERRE rose in his seat and offered a resolution that Hon. JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH be appointed President of the Board of Police Commissioners. This resolution was forthwith adopted by an unanimous vote, and the great trouble ended by a stragetic movement on the part of the Republican members, who, finding that a Democratic President was inevitable, chose the lesser of the two evils presented them. As soon as Presinent BOSWORTH had tendered his thanks to the Board for the honor bestowed upon him, Commissioner BRENNAN made a motion that Mr. SMITH, the new accession to the Board, be elected Treasurer, and the motion also prevailed by an unanimous vote.

Considerable satisfaction was seemingly experienced by the Commissioners at the successful organization of the Board, and after a brief period of congratulation and good-humored badinage on the struggle then over, President BOSWORTH announced the following Standing Committees:

On Elections—Commissioners BRENNAN and SMITH.

On Station-houses—Commissioners BRENNAN and MANIERRE.

The President is, by virtue of his position, a member of both Committees.

Commissioner BRENNAN then expressed a desire that a committee be appointed for the purpose of auditing his accounts as Treasurer, when the President appointed Commissioners MANIERRE and SMITH and himself as such committee. This ended the business of the day, and the Board adjourned until to-day.

THE LIPPMAN MURDER.

Progress of the Case—Medical Testimony—Appearance of the Brain of Deceased.

The inquest in the case of Mr. ALEXANDER LIPPMAN, the City Marshal, who is believed to have been murdered by some unknown persons, was commenced by Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday. The facts attending the assault upon the deceased were fully narrated in yesterday's TIMES. The only testimony taken yesterday was that given by the attending physicians, an abstract of which is appended.

Ernest Krockowizer, M. D., testified: I reside at No. 16 West Twelfth-street; I was called to see deceased, in consultation with Dr. Joseph Kammerer, on the 16th inst.; I was informed that deceased had received a blow on the right side of the head with a flat board, which felled him to the ground and rendered him insensible for a short time, and that after he was brought home he vomited; the patient was kept in bed on strict diet; when I saw deceased I found him rational but dull; there was no paralysis; the pulse about sixty or sixty-five per minute; the left pupil somewhat dilated, and answered very slowly to the light; our opinion was, that in consequence of the injuries he had received he was suffering from either meningitis or exudation into the ventricles of the brain, or from commencing abscess of the brain substance proper; the treatment pursued consisted of ice application to the head, and administration of iodide of potassium; from having witnessed the autopsy made by Dr. Cushman, I am of the opinion that death was caused by the extravasation of blood in the left arachnoidal sac and effusion into the ventricles, and that said extravasation was the direct result of the injury received.

Drs. Joseph Cushman, J. C. Morton and Wm. Shine were next sworn, and testified that they had made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains of the deceased at No. 417 Sixth-street, some twenty-three hours after death. The body was well nourished. There were no marks of violence on the body externally. On removing the scalp there were found four ecchymotic spots on the upper portion of parietal bones. On removing the skull cap the external aspect of the dura mater was found much congested. There were four ounces of clotted blood diffused over the entire left hemisphere of the brain. A large amount of serum was found in the right ventricle. All of the other organs of the body were healthy. The cause of death in the opinion of these physicians was the same as that expressed by the previous witness.

The inquest will probably be concluded to-day.

Liquor in a Jury-Room—Verdict Against a Railroad Company.

At the Hudson County Circuit Court yesterday, Judge BEDLE referred, in the strongest terms, to the conduct of some of the jurymen in the case of KEELER and BLIGH. The jury were locked up to 12 at night and failed to agree; but in the interim, strong drink had been introduced by some means into the jury room. This was a gross impropriety, and he would do his utmost to probe the matter to the bottom. On making inquiries, he found that one of the officers procured a bottle of whisky for a woman who was one of the defendants in the case, and he believed that whisky had by some means gone into the room. For the present he would suspend the officer, and then do his utmost to find out the guilty parties. The following case was the only one tried:

Farrell *vs.* The Bergen Railroad Company.—This was an action to recover $10,000 for injuries alleged to have been received by the carelessness of the Company's servant in not stopping the car to allow plaintiff time to get off. The jury gave the plaintiff $500 damages.

The Infuriate Coroner—Deposition of the Injured Man.

Coroner VOLHT, of Hudson City, who was arrested a few days since for having, as alleged, drawn a pistol in an affray at Berger's Saloon, Palisade-avenue, Hudson City, denies emphatically that he used a revolver, or that he ever carried one about him. Officer WARREN contradicts this statement, and says that he saw the flash of the pistol and heard VOLHT declare, before the affray, that he would kill somebody. In reference to this matter, Recorder ALDRIDGE received, last evening, a certificate from Drs. FREEMAN and HAMMOND, to the effect that the wounds of Mr. BERGER were serious, and might prove fatal. On receiving this certificate, Mr. ALDRIDGE immediately proceeded to the house of BERGER and took his deposition, which has been already published. VOLHT still insists that instead of having a revolver in his hand at the time of the affray, he had a screw-driver commonly used by undertakers. The prisoner has been admitted to bail in two sureties of $1,000 each.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 19—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅝ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and steady at 78½. Stocks are steady; Eries, 19¼; Illinois Centrals, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 19—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opens dull; Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 6,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 6d. ℘ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 19—11 A. M.

Petroleum, 1s. 7½d. Refined Linseed Oil, £31 5s. ℘ ton.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, May 19.

United States Five-twenties last night closed firm at 84¼ for the old issue.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 19—1 P. M.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are quiet at 78¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 19¼; Illinois, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 19—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is flat. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11¾d. The sales of the day, it is now thought, will reach 8,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 81s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

HAVRE, Wednesday, May 19.

COTTON—The market opens flat; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 141f. ℘ cwt.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, May 19.

COTTON—Middlings, 26¾c.@27c.@27¼c.; sales 75 bales; receipts, 627 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 19—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92¾ for money, 92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 78⅜. Railroad stocks closed firm; Erie, 19¼; Illinois Central, 95½.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, May 19.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 85 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 19.

Bourse dull. Rentes, 71f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 19—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day foot up 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce markets closed unchanged in tones and quotations.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 19—4:30 P. M.

Sugar closed firmer for both stock on spot and afloat; on spot, 39s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed has advanced to 60s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £32.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, May 19.

Petroleum quiet; Standard White, 48¼f.

HAVRE, Wednesday, May 19.

The Cotton market is firmer for both stock on spot and afloat.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 19.

The SUGAR market is inactive and prices are unchanged. EXCHANGE—On United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 31@30 ℘ cent. discount; short sight, 27@26 ℘ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 19.

FLOUR moderately active; Spring Extra, $5@$5 25. WHEAT firmer and higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 18@$1 19; No. 2 at $1 14½; since 'Change, No. 2, $1 14¾@$1 15. CORN firm and higher; sales of No. 1 at 64c.@64½c.; No. 2 at 58c.@58¼c. OATS firmer and higher; sales of No. 2 at 60¼c. RYE quiet at $1 14. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2, $1 56@$1 60. HIGHWINES active, excited and higher; sales at 93c.@94½c. Mess PORK, $31. LARD, 18c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11½c.@12c. HAMS, 15c.@16c. Live HOGS active at $8 40 for Common to Fair, $9@$9 50 for Good to Choice. CATTLE steady and active at $6 25@$6 87½ for light to medium, $7@$7 62½ for good to choice shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS steady and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, May 19.

FLOUR in good demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales, 2,100 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $8 for White, $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales, 8,300 bushels Sheboygan Club at $1 30; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 30; 1,100 bushels Amber State at $1 58, and 3,000 bushels fair White Canada at $1 70. CORN quiet; sales, 1,600 bushels Yellow Illinois River at 75c., and 1,200 bushels New Mixed Illinois at 68c. OATS scarce and market firm; sales 800 bushels Western at 78c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $24@$26; Middlings, $27@$30 ℘ ton. Canal FREIGHTS unchanged; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 7½c.; Rye, 8c., to New York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—9,900 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 12,500 bushels Rye, 825,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—28,300 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 962,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 19.

TOBACCO steady at full prices. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR heavy and unchanged. WHEAT declined 5c.@10c.; sales at $1 50@$1 60 for Good to Prime; $1 70@$1 95 for Choice to Fancy; No. 1 Spring, $1 12@$1 13; No. 2, $1 16½@$1 17. CORN firm at 68c.@70c., in sacks; 55c.@57c. mixed in bulk. OATS firm at 66c.@70c. BARLEY quiet at $1 55 for good Spring. RYE firm at $1 17@$1 20. WHISKY, 93c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $31; Dry-salted Shoulders, 11¾c., loose. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.@16⅞c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Canvased Sugar-cured HAMS, 19c.@20c.; LARD steady at 17¾c. for choice Tierce. CATTLE quiet at $4@$6 25, gross. Live HOGS steady at $8@$9 50 for Medium to Heavy; $7 27@$7 for Light. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 2,500 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, May 19.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 6,000 bushels Racine at $1 21½; 5,000 bushels Sheboygan and 6,000 bushels Port Washington at $1 25; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 23; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 24½, to arrive; 3,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 25; 700 bushels White Canada at $1 65. CORN dull and higher; sales 20,000 bushels New at 62c.@63c., in lots; Choice Kiln-dried New, 70c. OATS better; sales 14,000 bushels Western at 70c.; other grains neglected. HIGHWINES nominal. SEEDS—Sales 50 bags Timothy at $4. PORK steady at $31 50 for heavy Mess. LARD steady at 18¾c.@19c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Flour, 7,500 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 65,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 19.

COTTON steady and unchanged. FLOUR—More doing; sales, 2,000 bbls.; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 50@$7; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; Ohio Extra Family, $7 25@$8 50; Fancy, $9 50@$11 50. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 3,000 bushels Red at $1 50@$1 55; Amber, $1 60; White, $1 45. RYE unchanged. CORN dull and lower; sales, 6,000 bushels Yellow at 85c.@86c. OATS quiet; Western unchanged; Pennsylvania, 70c.@75c. COFFEE steady; Rio, 12c.@17¼c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull at 94c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 19.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 28c. FLOUR dull and demand light; Howard-street Superfine, $5 25@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$8; do. Family, $8@$10; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11 25; Western Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; do. Extra, $6@$7 25; do. Family, $8@$8 75. WHEAT dull; Choice Valley Red at $2 10. CORN dull; Prime White at 81c.@82c.; Yellow, 82c.@84c. OATS dull at 76c.@78c. for Heavy; 70c.@74c. for Light. RYE nominal at $1 35@$1 45. WHISKY firm and scarce; sales at $1. PROVISIONS firmer, but unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 19.

FLOUR unchanged, with light demand. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull with aslight demand; sales at 65c.@66c. OATS are in moderate demand, but the supply is light; sales at 68c.@70c. for No. 2 and No. 1. RYE dull and drooping; No. 1, $1 32@$1 33. COTTON dull; Middlings, 27¼c. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 160 hhds. at $6 05@$16 50. WHISKY firm at 95c.; holders are asking 96c. Mess PORK held at $31. LARD held at 18c., with no demand. Bulk MEATS—12c. for Shoulders; 14¼c.@14¾c. for Sides, with nothing doing. BACON held at 13c. for Shoulders; 16¼c.@16¾c. for Sides. HAMS steady at 18c.@19c. GOLD, 142⅛. EXCHANGE dull. MONEY close.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 19.

COTTON steady; Low Middlings, 25½c.; Middlings, 26½c.; Good Ordinary, 24c.; Ordinary, 22c.@23c. TOBACCO active; sales 305 hhds. at $6 50@$7 25 for Leaf; $31 for bright Wrappers; $22 50 for Manufacturing Leaf; $11 for Common Leaf. FLOUR firm and unchanged. CORN steady at 65c.@66c. in Ear; 65c.@68c., Shelled. OATS steady at 70c. RYE steady at $1 45@$1 48. WHISKY steady at 95½c. PROVISIONS quiet. BACON, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¼c. Mess PORK steady at $31 25@$31 50.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 19.

COTTON easier but not quotably lower; Middlings, 28¼c.@28½c.; sales 2,650 bales; receipts 1,223 bales; exports, 2,566 bales. GOLD, 142⅛. EXCHANGE, Sterling, 156¼; New-York Sight, par@¼ premium. SUGAR—Common, 9¼c.@10¼c.; Prime, 13¼c.@13¾c. MOLASSES dull; Fermenting, 35c.@47c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN scarce and higher; White, 78c.@80c. OATS firm at 78c. BRAN, $1 25. HAY—Prime, $27@$28. PORK dull and nominal at $32 25. BACON dull at 13¾c.@17¼c.@17¾c. LARD—Kegs, 19½c. WHISKY and COFFEE dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, May 19.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Amber, $1 39 on spot; $1 40 buyer May; White Michigan, $1 75; No. 2 Red, $1 30. CORN declining; No. 1, 69c.; No. 2, 66c. OATS declining and quiet; sales at 69c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, May 19.

COTTON firm and in good demand; sales 1,500 bales, including 400 bales after the close of market yesterday; Low Middlings, 26½c.; receipts, 345 bales; exports, 4,005 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, May 19.

COTTON dull; sales 100 bales; Middlings at 27¼c.@27½c.; receipts, 425 bales; exports coastwise, 601 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, May 19.

Spirits of TURPENTINE active at 41½c.@42c. RESIN quiet at $1 75@$6 50. Crude TURPENTINE quiet. TAR steady.

DETROIT, Wednesday, May 19.

WHEAT quiet; No. 1 White Winter, $1 61; No. 2 White Winter, $1 36@$1 37; No. 1 Amber, $1 37. CORN, 69c. OATS, 68c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, May 19.

COTTON dull; sales 130 bales; receipts, 50 bales; Middlings, 26c.@26¼c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 19.

COTTON dull at 27¼c. for Middlings; receipts, 301 bales; exports, 373 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $5@$5 50. CORN, 73c. OATS, 75c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18c.@19½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Sides, 16¾c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 19.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 106; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¾; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¾. Gold, 142.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 19—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N.W.	Foggy	44
Halifax	N.	Clear	54
Boston	E.	Clear	60
New-York	N. W.	Raining	60
Philadelphia	N.	Raining	53
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Raining	54
Richmond	N. E.	Raining	50
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Raining	60
Washington	E.	Raining	65
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	66
Charleston	N.	Cloudy	70
Savannah	N. W.	Cloudy	64
Oswego	N. W.	Cloudy	52
Buffalo	N.	Cloudy	50
Pittsburg		Cloudy	48
Chicago	S. W.	Cloudy	54
Louisville	N. W.	Clear	54
Mobile	N.	Clear	64
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	67
Key West	N. E.	Cloudy	79
Havana	—	Raining	84

[Advertisement.]

The Legislature has at length adjourned, and the City delegation, after a sojourn of several months at Albany, have reached this City in good humor, but with hats rather the worse for wear after their long campaign, and the consequence is that KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, has had a lively call for his superior hats on the part of the City members. We say to our patrons, "Go thou and do likewise."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Laurent	May 7	Havre	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	May 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	May 20	New-York	Bremen.
City of Brooklyn	May 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	May 22	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Morro Castle	May 20	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	May 21	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, *via* Nassau, N.P., by the *Morro Castle*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 19—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Burrill and 2 sons, George Walker and son, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hunter, W. R. Penniman, Dr. Hunter, J. R. Morewood, J. B. Duckworth, Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Strong, C. R. Strong, J. C. Young, R. Lee Dawson, E. Giraud, Eugene S. Blois, Dr. J. Fredericks, W. E. Hennessey, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Smith, A. Wettermark, C. Zirion, W. Q. Phillips, J. F. Hooper, C. Hall, Mr. Cano, Mrs. Cano, 2 children and servant, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. John Kendrichs, J. Scheidt, Jr., E. H. Van Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. George Wigg and son, Miss Dawson, Miss G. Chester, F. A. Karshudt, R. B. Groesbred, Miss Groesbred, Miss A. Groesbred, Mrs. Groesbred, S. A. Peters, Alvah Crocker and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Coffin, Mr. Thomson, E. J. Lunt, Master Jenks, Miss Jenks, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Huttner, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus B. Rogers, Miss Ellen Rogers, Miss Edith Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe, Jr., Miss Hoe and servant, A. Wright, Mr. Gardner, J. Forrester, Mrs. Durant, R. Ferguson, Mrs. Miller, John Gorham, C. A. Galloney, Mrs. M. Fisher, Robert McQueen, R. McKenzie, P. A. Dailey, Mr. and Mrs. John Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Bourke, General A. Badeau, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Heard, H. Olmsted, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Motley and 2 daughters, Mrs. Ives and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fisher, Miss Maria Fisher, S. Ocero, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Clerk, 2 children and servant, Miss Clerk, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hoyt, C. J. Churchman, M. A. Hoyt, Mrs. Eliza Churchman, Miss J. Churchman, Miss F. Churchman, Miss A. Churchman, W. Watson, C. A. Hill, Thomas A. Painter, E. Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bryan and 3 children, F. W. Bryan, A. M. Coffin, J. W. Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ballard, H. Allcock, H. W. Poinier, W. R. Drake, Dr. Geo. S. Ward, H. M. Thomas, W. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. Williams, Miss M. D. Merwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Spelman and son, Miss S. Z. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bowles, Miss Mary L. Williams, Mr. J. D. Williams, Miss Alice Williams, Miss A. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. G. Davis and servant, two Masters Davis, Miss Davis, Mrs. J. P. Melledge and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Paine and daughter, Miss Dora Shearer, Miss Helen Shearer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Merrill, Master Paine, Mr. J. W. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Choate, Miss Cora Spelman.

MAY 19—*In steamship Nevada, for Liverpool*—Judge Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Cushman, W. H. Townsend and wife, Major-General Thomas Swords, Mrs. Thomas Swords, Miss Kathline Cotheal, Mrs. Nixon and 2 children, S. R. and W. H. Saxton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Folz, E. T. Butler, F. Heyer, Mrs. F. Heyer, Miss Heyer, John Bewley, Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Voorhees, W. E. Thorp, Rev. J. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Knapp, Miss Lizzie Voorhees, Miss Cornish, E. Selley, W. S. Taylor, A. F. Caughley, Alfred Griffith, H. C. Whipple, A. F. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. James Denny, A. J. Denny, W. J. Denny, Master James Denny, Master George Denny, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Pitkin, Hon. Waldo Hutchins, Mrs. Waldo Hutchins, Miss Hutchins, Master Augustus Hutchins, Master Waldo Hutchins, Master Willis Hutchins, Mrs. A. T. Hallett, Mrs. Waller.

MAY 19—*In steamship The Queen, for Liverpool*—W. H. Sleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Worth, Master Allen Worth, Miss Jessie Worth, Miss M. Worth and infant, Miss Emma Adams and nurse, S. Smith and wife, Master Smith, Mrs. Dalton, J. E. Tucker, Rev. C. G. Williamson, John F. Brady and wife, J. K. Paterson.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 19—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mr. Wyman and lady, Mrs. P. Arklay and 3 daughters, Mr. Dabney, Mr. Mills, wife and 3 daughters, Mr. S. Brown and wife, Mr. E. Calm, Arthur Lett and lady, A. D. Tellkampp, John Sard, Miss Macknith, Miss Sydney, J. Maitland, R. Terriff, J. Williams, J. Holliday, wife and child, Robert Allen, George East, Mrs. W. Coleman, 2 children and 2 servants, H. M. Murphy, Mrs. D. W. Burton, Mr. Gibbes, wife, child and nurse, Mr. Steel, Mr. Isaacs, J. Fisher and wife, H. Perrin and wife, T. O. Clarke, C. Potter, J. T. Dingan, R. Lewin, T. Carricarte, C. Hughes, Miss C. Andersen.

MAY 19—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—M. J. Cramer and wife, Rud Bohling, Therese Weinschenk, Emilie Pfaff, Iwan Sorokonoffsky, Demetresko Kauptmann, Jos. Steinhardt, Albert Herz Mistr, Jas. Knox, Belle Smith, Aug. Stursberg, wife, 8 children and servant, R. Potts and wife, W. H. Smith and daughter, Miss A. D. Cooper, L. D. Banssevein, Mr. Cordts, Miss H. Becker, Mrs. Crey, Misses Marie and Moore Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Uhlmann, Mr. Leet, Mr. Dorst, Mr. Cholet, Mr. Candemard, Mr. Lamarque, F. deLastie, Joseph Thompson, Joseph and Otto Gruninager, Julius Hess, Miss Elise Kehle, Miss Susanna Becker, Mr. Carraine and family, Miss Mary Barele, Miss Marie Chambsmet, Vasson Brothers, Johann Steiner and others in second cabin.

MAY 19—*In steamship England, from Liverpool*—Mrs. G. Preston, Miss Preston, Mrs. Preston, 2 children and servant, John Hoohley, Wm. Hoohley. Henry Moon, Mr. and Mrs. Gent, Mr. and Mrs. Fogg and child, Mrs. Usher, Miss Crane, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Losada, Mr. and Mrs. Danks, 6 children and servant, Mr. Johnston, G. Newman, wife and 3 children.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Thomas Sanchez, 3 daughters and 2 servants, Miss Gloria Sanchez, Miss Rosario Sanchez, A. C. Oppermann, F. Ferrer Alonzo, Fermin Sola, Juan Malibran, A. Zuricalday, G. T. Watson, Juan Curri, A. F. Gomez, P. Perez, wife, 2 children and servant, Miss Carmen Torres, Miss Dolores Perez, Elias Ponvert, Juan Jurdan, F. Jurdan, wife, 4 children and servant, Miss Merced Guardia and servant, Mrs. C. H. Morrill, 4 children and servant, Angel Morales, Jose Casola, E. Laprince, Pedro Rodriguez, Serafin Mora and servant, Jos. Audap, wife and 4 children, Miss J. Moore, Miss Emma de Costa, Fernando Castro Albro, Pablo Battle, F. Alexandre, Chas. C. Hall, Cristobal Alfonso, Walter G. Beal, Cristobal Aldama.

In steamship Alabama, from Fernandina, Fla.—Mrs. Schrimstean and 3 children, Mrs. W. T. Spencer and 2 children, Mr. Morrell, C. E. Taylor, Wm. Hazen, M. J. M. Niott, Mary B. Hazen.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 39 | Sun sets.... 7 15 | Moon sets.. 1 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 39 | Gov. Island. 3 28 | Hell Gate.. 4 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 19.

Arrived.

Steamship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Neier, Hamburg May 5, via Havre 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced on the passage, from May 8 to 12th, moderate weather and variable winds; from the 13th to the 14th, heavy gales from W. N. W. and N. W.; the latter part of the passage, westerly winds; passed Cape Race May 15; 16th and 17th, dense fog; passed several large icebergs from lat. 46 37 N., lon. 51 28 W., all near to Cape Race; 11th, spoke steamship Germania, in lat. 48 29, lon. 27 40 W., hence for Plymouth, via Cherbourg to Hamburg; 15th, lat. 46 35, lon. 51 43, spoke brig Nancy, (Br.,) bound W.; 17th, lat. 42 21, lon. 63 44, spoke ship Neptune, from Liverpool for New-York; same time, bark Everhard Delin, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York.

Steamship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool May 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Co. May 11, lat. 46 20, lon. 38 21, exchanged signals with a Guion steamer, bound E.; 15th, lat. 41 37, lon. 55 12, exchanged signals with ship Axel, (Dutch,) bound W.; 17th, lat. 40 58, lon. 65 59, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E. The E. brings 1,289 passengers.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana May 15, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. May 18, lat. 36 40, lon. 74 32, passed schr. Mary E. Maugam, bound N.; same day, lat. 37 20, lon. 74 30, saw pilot-boat No. 8, (Isaac Webb,) standing to the southward.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co. 17th, 4 P. M., off Absecom, passed a fore and aft schooner sunk, both masts gone, bowsprit standing.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool May 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 15th, lat. 44 39, lon. 49 07, passed steamship Cimbria, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, Fla., 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Naturalist, (of Liverpool,) Hide, Calcutta 103 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed the Mauritius March 9, Cape of Good Hope March 25, and crossed the equator April 19, in lon. 28. May 16, lat. 37 28, lon. 70 55, spoke bark Kathlene, from Matanzas for Liverpool; the Captain of the Kathlene came on board and reported that his vessel was leaking badly and that his crew had refused to work, and were then in a state of mutiny.

Ship Industry, (of Boston,) Linnell, Leghorn 68 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 8; has since had strong westerly winds and frequent squalls.

Bark L. Invidia, (Ital.,) Cafierro, Palermo 61 ds., with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 9, and since had moderate weather.

Bark Brazil, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hibbert, Rotterdam 44 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Bark Margaret Edwards, (of Aberdeen,) Thomas, Messina 68 ds., with fruit, sulphur, &c., to Brown, Bros. & Co. Has had constant westerly gales during the passage; lost jibboom, split sails, &c.; passed Gibraltar March 28.

Bark Loyal, (Norw.,) Ericksen, Cardiff 54 ds., with railroad iron to order. Had moderate weather.

Brig Maria Crowell, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Crowell, Messina 83 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward. Had constant westerly gales in the Mediterranean; passed Gibraltar April 5, and has since had strong variable winds.

Brig Alice, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Loud, Rio Grande do Sul 53 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had constant northerly gales S. of the equator; crossed the equator April 30, in lon. 37; Jan. 11, on the passage out, Horatio Lewis, seaman, was washed overboard during a heavy N. E. gale and drowned.

Brig Ardudwy, (Br.,) Williams, Messina 57 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Schr. C. C. Warren, (of Gloucester,) Smith, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. J. Griffiths, Coombs, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to master.

Schr. Pacific, Wass, Addison, Me., with lime to S. Talbot.

Schr. J. Parker, Sr., Kelley, Nantucket.

Schr. Ella Jane, Wasson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Long, Oyster Bay.

Schr. Mercer, Jones, Bridgeport.

Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Magellan, Hazleton, Virginia.

Schr. Florence Rogers, Rogers, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. C. H. Ingersoll, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. Julia E. Newell, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. J. D. Strickland, Clark, George's Banks.

Schr. J. C. Seymour, Hill, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. N. W., raining.

Below.

Bark Anton, from Bremen.—(Spoken May 17, in lat. 40 35, lon. 69 30, by pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.)

Sailed.

Steamships Cuba, The Queen and Nevada, for Liverpool; Hatteras, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 19.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; brig George Harris, Guantanamo; schrs. W. D. Aickford, Ponce; Maggie Louise, Arroyo.

Also arr. ship Puritan, from Liverpool; barks Roebuck, Africa; Rocket, Penang; Palmeir, Rotterdam; brigs Lizzie Troop, Barbados; Jacinta, Cienfuegos; Hazard, Matanzas; Caroline E. Kelly, Philadelphia; J. Bickmore, do.

CHARLESTON, May 19—Arr. steamship Prometheus, from Philadelphia; schr. D. Talbot, Rockport. Sld. steamship Magnolia, for New-York; schr. W. T. Cushing, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 19—Arr. bark Galovideon, from Iquique for orders. Sld. bark Adelaide, for Rio Janeiro.

SAVANNAH, May 19—Arr. steamship Huntsville, from New-York. Cld. steamship Levant, for Liverpool; ships America, Boston; Anna Christiana, Emden.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 19—Arr. steamship Pioneer, from Philadelphia. Cld. steamships Empire and Volunteer, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, May 19.—The brig Jacinto, at this port, from Cienfuegos, reports: May 17, lat. 39 53, lon. 70 28, passed ship Nictaux, (of St. John, N. B.,) from Doboy Island, with the loss of her main and mizzen masts in the gale of the 14th. She was strg. for Boston.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 19.—The Br. ship Caledonia, from Pensacola, with timber for Liverpool, ran ashore in a squall last night, 30 miles E. of this port. The wreckers think they will save her, though she is leaking badly.

Spoken, &c.

Anita Tagliavia—Ital. bark, from Palermo for New-York, May 14, lat. 33 27, lon. 67 25.

Eddystone—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, Feb. 18, lat. 1 S., lon. 86 E.

Frank W.—brig, (of Halifax,) from Messina for New-York, March 28, off Cape De Gatte.

Robert L. Lane—ship, from Honolulu for New-Bedford, May 5, lat. 16 30 N., lon. 47.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, May 9, schrs. Setagawa, for New-York in 2 ds.; Edwin, for do. do.; Israel Snow, for do. 7 ds.; Eothen, for do. 5 ds.; Commander, (Br.,) for do. 5 ds.; Galena, for Boston in 6 ds.

At Rio Grande do Sul, March 26, schr. Isabella, for New-York, ready to sail; brig Cacique, for do. in 10 ds.; schr. Ellen Perkins, for do. in 12 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 19.—The steamship Bremen, Captain Leist, from New-York May 8, arrived at this port to-day, en route for Bremen.

LONDONDERRY, May 19.—The steamships Britannia and United Kingdom, from New-York for Glasgow, are signaled off Moville.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, May 19.—The ship Margaret, from Briton Ferry for New-York, has put into Falmouth leaky, and will discharge cargo.

The bark Sagadahoc, Captain Carleton, from New-York April 8, for San Lucar, has arrived at Cadiz. She had experienced a heavy gale, sprung aleak, lost masts, and suffered other damage.

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STATEMENT.

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April 24, 1869.

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24, 8, 73, 74, 12, 35, 34, 9, 60, 66, 20, 43, 75, 68.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 336, May 19, 1869.
22, 44, 43, 39, 48, 19, 33, 69, 26, 1, 25, 12, 67.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 359, May 19, 1869.
20, 72, 35, 13, 30, 43, 68, 58, 4, 5, 10, 57, 25, 63.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 360, May 19, 1869.
48, 36, 17, 44, 74, 27, 24, 75, 10, 21, 2, 54, 3.

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